THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1788.

CONTENTS.

Particulars relating to the COTTON MANUFACTURES 157.
On the culture of the tree called the FALSE ACACIA 160
Belzebub's Letters on EDUCATION: Letter IV 160.
Succeſs of INOCULATION at Luton, in Bedfordſhire in a letter to Sir William Fordyce 161.
An account of the BLACK TURNPIKE, Edinburgh 163
Account of Mr Diller's exhibition of PHILOSOPHICAL FIRE from inflammable air 164
Advantages of ſowing SALT with FLAX-SEED 164.
Proceedings of the BOARD of CONTROUL, and EAST INDIA DIRECTORS, relating to the ſending of four regiments to India 165.
Obſervations on a new ſort of VOLCANO in Sicily, by M. Deodat de Dolomieu 168.
Account of a remarkable INUNDATION of the ſea on the Coaſt of Coromandel 172.
Account of a REGATTA, in a letter from Mrs Thrale to Dr Johnſon 174
Memoirs of the Right Honourable RICHARD RIGBY 177
Anecdote of CROMWELL 178.
PARLIAMENT. Royalty theatre 179. Scots reform ib. Navy lieutenants half-pay ib. Petition of Lady Penn ib. Naval promotions ib. India declaratory bill 182. Proteſt 186
Trial of Mr HASTINGS 188.
NEW BOOKS. Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c 194.—199
POETRY. The Slaves, an elegy 199 On the Firſt of April 200.
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. Particulars of the late election of a Scots Peer 200 Important diſcovery relating to the uſe of hops in brewing 201. Circuit trials ib.
LISTS. Bankrupts 206. Marriages, Births, and Deaths ib. Preferments 207. Prices of Grain, Meal, and Stocks, Mortality Bill, &c. 208.

Extracts from Papers circulated on the Part of the Britiſh Manufacturers in Cotton, relative to the preſent Competition between the Callico and Muſlin Manufactures of Great Britain, and the ſame Species of Goods imported from the Eaſt Indies; dated, London, April 1788.

THE facilities which the manufacturers of Great Britain have ſuddenly acquired, and the immenſe capitals which they have as ſuddenly laid out in expenſive machinery, and great and heavy eſtabliſhments, for carrying on the cotton trade, are unparalleled in the annals of the world.

Above one million of money is at this moment ſunk in mills, hand-engines, and other machines, including the grounds, and neceſſary buildings. A power is created capable of working nearly two millions of ſpindles *; and men, women, and children, are trained and training to this buſineſs, capable of carrying the cotton manufacture almoſt to any extent.

Britiſh callicoes were firſt made in Lancaſhire about the year 1772, but the progreſs was ſlow till within the laſt ten years;

* The power of ſpindles now capable of being worked is eſtimated thus:

In the water mills -	286,000
In the hand jennies	1,665,100
	1,951,100 ſpindles.

Years; the quantity manufactured has ſince extended from about fifty thouſand to one million of pieces now made in the courſe of one ſingle year *.

Britiſh muſlins were not ſucceſsfully introduced until the year 1781, and were carried to no great extent until 1785, ſince which period the progreſs has been rapid beyond all example. The acquiſition of cotton-wool of a ſuperior quality, from Demerary and the Brazils, and the improvements made in ſpinning fine yarns upon the mule jennies, have given a ſpring to this branch of the cotton manufactory, which has extended it beyond what it was poſſible to conceive. Above half a million pieces † of muſlins of different kinds, including ſhawls and handkerchiefs, are now ſuppoſed to be made in Great Britain, and the quantity not only increaſes daily with the new acceſſion of powers that are burſting forth upon the country, but the quality is exceedingly improved; and ſince about 300 bales of fine Eaſt India cotton have lately been obtained by the way of Oſtend, yarns have been ſpun, and muſlins have been wove, equal to any from India, and nothing but a fine raw material is wanted to enable the Britiſh manufacturer to carry this branch to the greateſt extent: and of all others, it is that ſpecies of cotton goods which deſerves moſt to be encouraged, becauſe of the immenſe return it makes for labour more than any other branch of the cotton manufactory. Eaſt-India cotton-wool has been ſpun into one pound ‡ of yarn, worth five guineas, and when wove into muſlin, and afterwards ornamented by children in the tambour, has extended to the enormous value of fifteen pounds, yielding a return of five thouſand nine hundred per cent. on the raw material.

Such is the ſtate of the Britiſh cotton manufacture at preſent.—With eſtabliſhments and mechanical powers capable of bringing forward immenſe quantities of goods into the conſumption, this manufacture is checked, as it were in a mo-

ment, by a great and ſudden reduction of the prices of Eaſt India goods, of the ſame ſpecies which have been recently ſold above 20 per cent. on an average, under the loweſt prices at which the Britiſh manufacturer can afford to ſell without loſs. The conſequence of which has been, *that an univerſal ſtagnation* has taken *place*; the ſtocks on hand daily accumulate; the poor ſpinners who work upon the hand-mills are in the greateſt diſtreſs ‖; and a great and valuable ſyſtem is in danger of being broke down in a moment, if ſome remedy cannot be applied; for unleſs the Britiſh market can be opened for the home manufacturer §, it is impoſſible to go on: men and women trained to the buſineſs, at a great expence, will be ſet a-drift, and the numerous children ſent back to the hoſpitals and pariſhes from whence they came.

The cotton manufactory has burſt forth, as it were, upon the country, in a moment; giving a ſpring to the induſtry of the people unexampled in the annals of the world **.

It is not above twenty years ſince the whole cotton trade of Great Britain did not return 200,000 l. to the country for the raw materials, combined with the labour of the people; and at that period, before the water machines and hand-engines were ſucceſsfully introduced ††, the power of the ſingle wheel could not exceed *fifty thouſand ſpindles* employed in ſpinning the cotton-wool into yarns.

At

* The value of callicoes is ſuppoſed to be nearly one million and an half Sterling.

† The muſlins will now extend to above one million of money in value.

‡ In order to aſſiſt the mind in forming a conception of the fineneſs of this yarn, it may not be improper to ſtate, that a ſingle pound of it, if ſtretched out, would extend to the enormous length of about 100 miles.

‖ Many of the poor ſpinners at Stockport are at preſent quite idle. It is the ſame caſe with thoſe in the towns and villages in Lancaſhire.

§ An eminent manufacturer of muſlins in England, who gave employment to 700 weavers in this branch, has not now 300 employed. The reduction is general all over the country.

** The cotton machinery in full work, is now ſuppoſed to produce as much yarn as would equal the labour of one million of perſons, according to the old ſyſtem of ſpinning upon the ſingle wheels.

†† It is perhaps not generally known, that the yarns ſpun upon the water mills are hard twiſted, and therefore only fit for one part of the manufacture, namely, the warp. The weft, or ſhute-yarns, are for the moſt part ſpun upon the hand machines or jennies; and it is worthy of remark, that about the ſame period, and coeval to the invention of water-mills, the diſcovery was made of multiplying the powers of the com-

mon

At the preſent moment, this power of ſpindles, capable of being applied to the ſame purpoſe, amounts nearly to *two millions*, in all Great Britain; and the groſs return for the raw materials and labour exceeds *ſeven millions Sterling*.

About 1784, the expiration of Sir Richard Arkwright's patent diſſeminated the knowledge of ſpinning by water machines. Mills were erected in every part of the country, for ſpinning the warps; and the hand-engines, or jennies, for the wefts, increaſed in proportion, inſomuch that at preſent there appears to be 143 water-mills, and above twenty thouſand hand-engines in Great Britain.

This immenſe power of machinery, (which with the neceſſary buildings and other appendages, has not coſt leſs than *one million Sterling* *) is capable of ſpinning into yarns above twenty millions of pounds of cotton yearly, equal in value to upwards of one million and one half Sterling, for the raw material; which, when ſo ſpun into the various qualities for the manufacture, will be raiſed in value to four millions of money for the yarns alone.

Theſe eſtabliſhments, when in full work, are eſtimated to give employment, in ſpinning alone, to about *twenty-ſix thouſand men, thirty-one thouſand women*, and *fifty-three thouſand children*; and in the ſubſequent ſtages of the manufacture, until it arrives at maturity, the number of perſons employed are alſo eſtimated to amount to one hundred and thirty-three thouſand men, fifty-nine thouſand women, and forty eight thouſand children; making an aggregate of one hundred and fifty-nine thouſand men, ninety thouſand women, and an hundred and one thouſand children, employed in this branch of trade.

In the year 1784, the raw material of cotton wool (after deducting the exportation) amounted to about *eleven millions*. The following year it extended to the aſtoniſhing height of nearly eighteen millions. In 1786 there was an increaſe of upwards of one million more, and in 1787 the neat quantity exceeds *twenty-two millions of pounds*.

Of this great aggregate the following eſtimate has been made of the particular growths, which are taken in round numbers, as it is impoſſible to be correct to a point.

British benefits of profitable labour to every corner of the nation, as appears from the following ſtatement, viz.

Iſle of Man, one mill	1
Mills in Lancaſhire	45
Idem in Derbyſhire	22
Idem in Nottinghamſhire	17
Idem in Yorkſhire	11
Idem in Cheſhire	8
Idem in Staffordſhire	7
Idem in Weſtmoreland	5
Idem in Flintſhire	3
Idem in Berkſhire	2
Idem in Surry	1
Idem in Hertfordſhire	1
Idem in Leiceſterſhire	1
Idem in Worceſterſhire	1
Idem in Pembrokeſhire	1
Idem in Glouceſterſhire	1
Idem in Cumberland	1
Total in England	114
Mills in Lanerkſhire	4
Idem in Renfrewſhire	4
Idem in Perthſhire	3
Idem in Mid Lothian	2
Idem in Ayrſhire	1
Idem in Galloway	1
Idem in Annandale	1
Idem in Bute	1
Idem in Aberdeenſhire	1
Idem in Fifeſhire	1
Total in Scotland	19
Aggregate Total	143

mon hand-wheels, ſo as to ſpin at firſt from five to ten, and from that number to eighty threads (now the power of a ſingle jenny) which being wrought by one man, with the aſſiſtance of a woman to prepare the cotton, and a boy or girl to tie the broken threads, gives a facility to human labour in this manufacture, which is ſcarce conceiveable.

* 143 Water mills, ſuppoſed originally to coſt 6000 l on an average; but here only averaged at 5000 l.	L. 715,000
550 Mule jennies, or machines, partaking of the nature both of the water mill and common jennies, conſiſting of 90 ſpindles each,	19,250
20,070 Hand jennies of 80 ſpindles each, with all appendages,	140,490
Reels, wheels, carding machines, and buildings for the whole hand machines,	125,260
	L. 1,000,000

N. B. This eſtimate does not include the value of the looms employed, which have coſt an immenſe ſum

Theſe 143 water mills are uſefully diſſeminated all over the country, extending the

	lb.
Britiſh Iſlands * -	6,600,000
French and Spaniſh ſettlements about - -	6,000 000
Dutch ſettlements about	1,700 000
Portugueſe ſettlements	2,500,000
Eaſt Indies (a ſmall quantity obtained laſt year at Oſtend)	100,000
The Smyrna or Turkey cotton, about -	5 700 000
Aggregate Total	22,600,000

This immenſe quantity of cotton (according to an eſtimate made by intelligent manufacturers) is ſuppoſed at preſent to be applied nearly as follows:

	lb.
1. To the candle-wick branch	1,500,000
2. To the hoſiery branch	1,500,000
3. To ſilk and linen mixtures	2 000,000
4. To the fuſtian branch	6,000,000
7. To callicoes and muſlins, &c. - -	11,600,000
Total pounds of cotton	22,600,000

Extract from a Memoir, by M. St John de Crevecœur, concerning the culture and uſes of the falſe acacia (Robinia pſeud-acacia, Lin.) in the United States of North America.

[From Memoirs of the Royal Society of Agriculture at Paris.]

M. St John talks of this tree in terms of the warmeſt approbation. It grows, we are told, very faſt; the ſoil it thrives beſt in is ſand. Its ſhade not only does not deſtroy other plants, but it ſo encourages the growth of graſs and other herbs, as, in a ſhort time, to cover with a cloſe ſward even moving ſands on which it has been planted. Its roots alſo run along the ſurface, and ſend up ſuckers on every ſide, in ſuch abundance, as to fix and ſecure the ſoil on the banks of rivers, ſo as to prevent the encroachments of the ſtream; its wood is ſo good for ſhip-building, and innumerable other uſes, as to render it of ineſtimable value. The following anecdote will ſerve to ſhow that the praiſes he beſtows on this tree are not without foundation.

A farmer in Long Iſland planted, in the year of his marriage, an old worn-out field, of fourteen acres, with this acacia, reſolving not to touch it till his firſt child ſhould be of age to marry. His eldeſt ſon, when twenty-two years old, wiſhing to ſettle by himſelf, applied for aſſiſtance to his father; who then ſold out of this wood, to a ſhipmaſter, timber to the value of L. 6250 [French livres, we preſume; if ſo, about 260 l. Sterling] which he gave to his ſon to purchaſe a plantation in the county of Lancaſter. Three years afterwards he ſold as much as brought the ſame ſum, with which he portioned a daughter. In fine, without any other reſource than the ſale of wood from theſe fourteen acres planted in the year of his marriage, he has provided for all his family, and the wood continues to be ſtill equally productive.

The wood of this tree is not only ſtrong, but extremely durable. Our author examined a ſtake of it, which had been driven into the ground in the year 1696, and was taken out in 1774. It was 15 inches ſquare. "I examined it in every part," ſays he, "with the greateſt care, and found it every where entirely ſound, except an inch or two near the ſurface of the earth."

The tree can be readily propagated by ſeeds, and when once eſtabliſhed, abundance of plants may be obtained by cutting its roots near the ſurface of the ground. Does this tree bear the open air well in this country? We think we have ſeen ſome trees of this ſort, of a conſiderable ſize, near Epſom in Surry. It is liable to have its branches broke off by the wind, when planted in a very expoſed ſituation. Does not this ſpecies, on the whole, deſerve the attention of government? *Month. Rev.*

* In this eſtimate a deduction is made from the actual quantity imported from theſe iſlands, to the extent of what is ſuppoſed to be of foreign growth.

Letters on Education. (p. 138.)

LETTER IV.

Now has your *well-train'd* ſon mature attain'd
The joyful prime, when youth, elate and gay,
Steps into life, and follows, unreſtrain'd,
Where paſſion leads, or pleaſure points the way.

SIR, *March* 26. 1786.

IN my laſt, I approved of parents making their ſons MEN at twelve, that they might be BOYS all the reſt of their lives; and as people wiſh to remain young as long as they can, I hope the ſyſtem was not diſpleaſing. If I may judge from practice, it is indeed much otherwiſe than diſpleaſing, and it undoubtedly has a manifeſt advantage in ſaving time. Why, Sir, a few years ago, a BOY in your country was a BOY till he

he had paſſed the greateſt part of his academical ſtudies, and baſhfulneſs and modeſty even marked the demeanour of riper years. Boys were then laughed at, and hiſſed by their ſchool fellows, as ſilly inſignificant puppies, who were taken up about dreſs, or in attending the miſſes: but now, before they have half-learned their grammar and exerciſes, they commence *men of gallantry*; after which parents and maſters may *attempt* indeed to teach them, but in reality their education is *finiſhed*. The *mauvaiſe honte*, which my friend Cheſterfield labours ſo much to conquer, is now *ſoon* got over, and you have *knowing* little fellows long before they go to college Some of your graver ſort of people wonder at the *pertneſs* and *impudence* of the boys, but theſe *unfaſhionable* people are wearing out

Some moral writers (who, by the way, I am glad to ſee ſo little attended to,) boldly aſſert, that IGNORANCE OF VICE IS THE SUREST GUARDIAN OF VIRTUE. This is ſtrange doctrine to hold in this enlightened age! when knowledge of what *they* are pleaſed to call VICE is ſo much in faſhion; and, among the young, it is the only knowledge *valued*, or even talked of—nay, alſo among thoſe who are no *chickens!*—Indeed, a young perſon cannot remain long ignorant in your *improving* ſtate of police and manners; and all *preceptors*, as well as myſelf, ſay, that the more a young perſon knows, ſo much the better.

By the former ſyſtem, a young perſon's taſte and principles were formed before he became a man—he had ſources of elegant entertainment within himſelf—a reliſh was formed for the acquiſition of knowledge from works of genius—the ſtudy of nature—the purſuit of moral ſcience—the fine arts, &c. while frivolous amuſement and diſſipation were held as unmanly and unworthy. But how much *ſuperior* to all theſe is the preſent early knowledge of life!—The purſuit of a hare or a fox—or of an honeſt man's wife or daughter—a taſte for champaign and claret—for dreſs—for cards—horſe-racing—cock-fighting—tavern parties—and, above all, the *divine culinary ſcience!*—This is to live!—the other was to think—and which, I pray you, has the better bargain?—Every *fine fellow* will tell you, if you are doubtful.

As you have hitherto been very indulgent to me, I will not oppreſs you with a long letter at preſent, but proſecute the ſteps of *faſhionable* education in my next. I am, &c. BELZEBUB.

Succeſs of Inoculation at Luton.

SIR, {*George-Street, Hanover-ſquare, April* 12.

HEaring lately of the great ſucceſs attending inoculation for the ſmall-pox at Luton in Bedfordſhire, I was naturally led to enquire into the ſeveral particulars relative to that matter. Amongſt other informations, ſome of them perhaps of doubtful authority, I have been favoured with the following authentic account by the Hon. and Rev. Mr Stuart, rector of the pariſh. If you ſhould judge the communication to be of ſufficient importance to the public, I doubt not of your giving it a place in your Magazine; in which caſe, it may be deemed a curioſity by ſome of your readers to be informed, that Mr Stuart is a grandſon of the late Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who firſt introduced inoculation into this country. *Gent. Mag.*

To Sir William Fordyce.

SIR,

In anſwer to your letter concerning the ſucceſs of the inoculation at Luton, I take the liberty of troubling you with the following facts.

Towards the end of laſt ſummer, a ſmallpox of the moſt maligant kind prevailed at Luton. Notwithſtanding every care that human prudence could ſuggeſt, as to cleanlineſs, medicine, and attendance, ſcarcely more than half of our patients ſurvived this dreadful diſeaſe; and though they were kept at ſome diſtance from the town, it was found impoſſible to prevent the infection from ſpreading. Alarmed at the danger, I endeavoured to overcome the prejudice and fears of the people, and prevail on them to be inoculated. Accordingly, in the courſe of three days, a ſurgeon of the neighbourhood communicated the infection to 928 paupers, who were judged incapable of paying for themſelves; and ſoon after to 287 more, moſtly at their own charge. Of theſe 1215, only five died, and thoſe under the age of four months; as you will ſee by the atteſted liſt which is incloſed.

Mean time Mr Kirby and Mr Chaſe, the ſurgeons reſident at Luton, inoculated about 700 of the better ſort, with an equal ſucceſs.

Even from this ſtatement, the advan-

tage

tage of inoculation is manifeſt; but the following circumſtances ſet this advantage in a ſtronger light. Many paupers have ſince ſhewed me the preparatory medicines, which, notwithſtanding all their promiſes to take, they had omitted; and the extent of the pariſh (it being nearly thirty-three miles in circumference) rendered it impoſſible to prevent their procuring ſtrong liquors. Theſe circumſtances, that few ſubmitted to regimen, and that ſome did not even uſe their medicines, which at the time increaſed my anxiety for the event, are ſurely convincing proofs of the little danger attending inoculation.

On my return to Luton, I mean to recommend annual inoculations at the pariſh-charge. This may be ſupported on principles of œconomy, as well as on principles of humanity. The health and ſafety of the people ought ever to be the ſupreme object of parochial management. The life of an induſtrious parent is abſolutely invaluable; and he who thinks it can be rated too high, is no leſs ignorant of policy, than deſtitute of feeling.

For nine years that I have held the living of Luton, the average number of ſmallpox patients is 25. Theſe, at the loweſt computation, ſtand the pariſh at two guineas each, excluſive of medical aſſiſtance. The diſeaſe is ſo apprehended in the country that the nurſes require double pay; and both they and the patients are confined in an airing-houſe ſeveral weeks after the recovery. Should my plan of annual inoculations take place, the expence would not amount to the fifty guineas which are now paid for thoſe who have the ſmallpox naturally. But alas! theſe fifty guineas are but a ſmall part of the real charge and inconvenience produced by this dreadful malady. Its almoſt conſtant effect is a permanent augmentation of the pariſh expenditure. If a labourer dies, his family muſt be ſupported. If a mother is loſt, the children muſt be removed to a workhouſe, as their father cannot ſpare time for employments that are merely domeſtic. In a workhouſe they loſe innocence, reputation, and that ſenſe of independence which is the ſureſt principle of induſtry.

I have troubled you with theſe obſervations, becauſe I am confident they are applicable to more pariſhes than mine; and becauſe I am equally confident, that, were inoculation generally practiſed, it would leſſen human miſery, ſave many a uſeful life, and even promote that œconomy which many think the only object worthy of attention. I am, Sir, your faithful ſervant,

South Audly-ſtreet, Mar. 1. W. STUART.

Copy of the atteſted liſt referred to in the preceding.

A child of George Road—had the thruſh at the time of being inoculated—and ſuppoſed to die in conſequence thereof—age 9 weeks.

A child of Samuel Young—died with the eruption on it—age 7 weeks.

A child of John Flitton—died three days after inoculation—age 12 weeks.

A child of John Olney—died in a fit the ſixth day after inoculation—age 16 weeks.

A child of —— Waller—died with the eruption on it—age 5 weeks.

Luton, Jan. 6. FRA. NASH, Churchwarden.

From the circumſtance of not more than two ſhillings being paid for inoculating each of the paupers mentioned in the foregoing letter, it appears at once at how ſmall an expence a great many valuable lives may be ſaved to the public, by a little attention on the part of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and others.

In the very deſirable event of their adopting the benevolent ideas of my Hon. and Rev. friend, I would remark, that the propereſt ſeaſons of inoculation are, when the juices are leaſt likely to be contaminated by infectious or contagious diſeaſes, which rage moſt in the autumnal months; begging leave at the ſame time to recommend the uſe of from 50 to 100 drops of the concentrated ſpirit of ſea-ſalt diluted in barley-water, or any other mucilaginous liquid, in the proportion of 50 drops to a quart, for preventing the juices from falling into that putrid ſtate which renders the ſmall-pox ſo much more deadly.

I would farther adviſe an equally free uſe of the ſame ſpirit in every town and village through the kingdom, as a preſervative againſt infection, as well as a great aid in curing the worſt ſorts of putrid fevers, which have been of late ſo deſtructive in ſo many parts of England. ——I am Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, WILLIAM FORDYCE.

SIR,

SIR, *Feb.* 13.

Since the new part of Edinburgh, and its communication with the old town, has been ſo far completed as to evince the propriety of making the old part correſpond in ſome degree with the new; a plan has been formed to continue a ſpacious ſtreet directly ſouthward from the North bridge to that part of the town where the college or univerſity is intended to be rebuilt: but, in order to effect this, the ancient Provoſt's houſe in Peebles Wynd muſt neceſſarily be taken down. This is the houſe in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined after her ſurrender at Carberry-hill.

Maitland, in his Hiſtory of Edinburgh, gives the following account of this building.

On the ſouth ſide of the High-ſtreet, and at the north-weſt corner of Peebles Wynd, is ſituated a magnificent edifice denominated the Black Turnpike *, which, were it not partly defaced by a falſe wooden front, would appear to be the moſt ſumptuous building perhaps in Edinburgh; which, together with its front in Peebles Wynd, with three turnpikes thereunto belonging, form a noble ſtructure. A principal proprietor of this building has been pleaſed to ſhew me a deed, wherein George Robertſon of Lockart is acknowledged by the bailies of Edinburgh to be the ſon and heir of George Robertſon, burgeſs of Edinburgh, who built the ſaid tenement, which refutes the idle ſtory of its being built by King Kenneth. The above-mentioned deed is dated Dec. 6. 1461; and in the year 1508, the ſame author relates, that James IV. empowered the Edinburghers to farm or let the Borough Moor, which they immediately cleared of wood, and, in order to encourage people to buy this wood, the town-council enacted, that all perſons might extend the fronts of their houſes ſeven feet into the ſtreet, whereby the High-ſtreet was reduced fourteen feet in breadth †, and the appearance of the houſes much injured. In this houſe there is a ſmall apartment (thirteen feet ſquare, and eight feet high), into which, it is ſaid Mary Queen of Scots was conveyed A. D. 1567; "for, inſtead of being allowed the uſe of her own palace, as ſhe expected, ſhe was carried along the ſtreets, to be gazed upon by the people and the incenſed mob, who, from their windows and foreſtairs, railed at her with the moſt deſpiteful language, crying, "Burn the whore! burn the parricide!"—and being brought to Craigmiller's * lodgings, who was then Provoſt of the town, a ſtrong guard was placed upon her, and ſhe was left to her reſt, without ſo much as any of her maids being allowed to wait upon her; all which ſhe bore with a patience and fortitude of mind becoming a Chriſtian Queen: only as ſhe was carried along the ſtreets, ſhe could not refrain from ſhedding abundance of tears, cauſed by the vile and ſcurrilous reproaches of the mob.

The next morning, when ſhe looked out of her window, the firſt object that preſented to her ſight was a banner, fully diſplayed, and fixed foregainſt her window, whereon was painted her dead huſband King Henry, lying under the ſhade of a tree, with the young prince upon his knees, with theſe words proceeding out of his mouth, *Judge and revenge my cauſe, O Lord!* Upon the viewing of this ſhe burſt into tears; and calling upon the people who were gazing upon her in the ſtreets, ſhe ſaid, *Good people, either ſatisfy your cruelty and hatred by taking away my miſerable life, or relieve me from the hands of ſuch inhuman and miſerable traitors.*—This being ſpoken and accompanied with all the moving circumſtances of the brighteſt Majeſty that ever ſun ſhined upon in the greateſt miſery, it was no wonder that their hearts were melted into compaſſion: ſo running immediately to arms, they had certainly ſet her at liberty, had not the rebels ſoftened their tempers by telling them, that they were going to convey her to her palace of Holyroodhouſe, where ſhe was to have her liberty as much as ever. Towards the evening ſhe was conveyed to her palace, accompanied by the acclamations of a mob: but the rebel Lords immediately met in council, to conſider what was further to be done; and it was agreed to amongſt them, that ſhe ſhould be ſent priſoner to the caſtle of Lochleven, to remain there during her life, and that the royal authority ſhould be eſtabliſhed in the perſon of her ſon †."

It may not be amiſs here to ſay ſome-

* Turnpike here ſignifies a circular ſpiral ſtaircaſe, leading to ſeveral apartments.

† Maitland's Hiſtory of Edinburgh, fol. p. 187. 188.

* Sir Simon Preſton, of Craigmiller, was Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh A. D. 1567.

† See Mackenzie's Lives of the Scotch Writers, vol. 3 p. 294.—Spotſwood's Hiſtory —and Crawford's Memoirs.

thing

thing reſpecting the peculiar ſpecies of architecture formerly uſed in Edinburgh. It ſeems to have ariſen from three diſtinct cauſes. 1ſt, The cloſe connection which in early times ſubſiſted between Scotland and France, and, of courſe, the adoption of the French mode of building. 2dly, The deſire (in turbulent times) to be under the protection of the caſtle. And 3dly, The ſingular ſituation of the old town, which, being built on the ridge of a hill, gave opportunity of making the backs of the houſes ten or twelve ſtoreys high, although the fronts of them towards the ſtreet appear to be only ſix or ſeven. *Gent. Mag.*

PHILOSOPHICAL FIRE.

Account of Mr Dilier's Exhibition of Philoſophic Fire, from inflammable air, on Friday April 11. at the Lyceum.

THE indefatigability and ingenuity of this philoſopher has, by creating, in ſome meaſure, a new art, made an epoch in natural philoſophy, by the invention of a ſpecies of phlogiſton, deſtitute of ſmell or ſmoke, yet inflammable in the cloſeſt apartment, and incapable of detonation by coming in contact with atmoſpheric air. The apparatus begins and is directed in a circular motion. The flame communicates to a turning ſun, then to a large croſs of maeth of white and red fire, a ſun fixed, four bouquets of yellow fire, five turning ſuns of different colours, four parafels of lilac flame, eight ſuns of two colours turning round eight grand bouquets ſometimes red and ſometimes white; 16 ſuns of different colours turning round, which while they move rapidly round their own axis, revolve round another ſun like planets, that act as their centre. Theſe 16 ſuns in their revolutions light up eight cadrilles, each conſiſting of 18 flames, ſome white, ſome yellow. The next are eight grand flowers of yellow flame, which united with the former, compoſe altogether a very large volume of fire, conſiſting of 6000 flames of various colours.

This wonderful exhibition is conducted by means of a curious and complicated mechaniſm, a deſcription of which follows: There are three cheſts, about 4½ feet long, 3 broad, 18 inches deep; each cheſt contains 12 bladders, which hold the gas preparatory to the exhibition, of which gas there are three ſpecies, one to each cheſt; each bladder is armed with a pipe provided with a cock, which pipes, perforating the cheſts, open into a large horizontal pipe that encompaſſes the three cheſts. This main pipe that receives the 36 ſmaller pipes into it, the operator, by turning the ſmall cocks requiſite, enlarges from the bladders ſuch quantities of three ſeveral gaſes, and in ſuch proportions, as produce the figures and colours he wiſhes to exhibit. At the ſame time that the bladders are evacuating by another contrivance, the operator ſupplies them with freſh gas inſtead of that which evacuated in the exhibition.

The air thus conveyed into the main pipe aſcends without inflammation to the mouths of the tubes that conduct it to the atmoſphere air, where it immediately inflames, without ſmell, ſmoke, or detonation, producing all that we have attempted to deſcribe above, and much more, beyond the poſſibility of deſcription.

The bladders that ſerve as receivers for the gas are prepared with a particular varniſh, that renders them impermeable to their volatile contents, and of long duration in uſe.

The three original colours from whence all theſe variegations are produced, are red, blue, and yellow.

Advantages of ſowing Salt along with Flax-Seed.

(From the American Philoſophical Tranſactions.)

I Choſe out an excellent piece of ground, where a houſe formerly ſtood, and ſowed it with flax-ſeed; likewiſe a poor piece of land, in which I ſowed one peck of flax ſeed and one peck of ſalt together; after it came up to about three inches high, I ſowed another peck of ſalt on it, which was juſt a half buſhel of ſalt to a peck of flax-ſeed.

The effect was, that where I had ſowed in rich ground, the flax was good, owing to the fine ſeaſon we had for flax this ſpring. Where I ſowed flax-ſeed and ſalt together, though it was poor land, the flax was a great deal better than the other, and produced more ſeed in abundance than that ſowed in rich land, which will fully pay for the ſalt put on it.

If any perſon from this ſhould be induced to try it, they may depend on the good effect, unleſs ſome material accident happen.

Cecil County, State of Maryland, } H. HENDRICKSON.

Statement

Statement of the proceedings of the Board of Controul and the Directors of the East India Company, concluded. [p. 118.]

Court of Directors, Feb. 1. 1788. A Letter from Lord Sydney, dated Jan. 31. being read, ſtating, "That his Lordſhip had laid before the King the memorial and petition already mentioned, and had received his Majeſty's commands to acquaint the court in anſwer thereto, that his Majeſty does not judge proper to change his reſolution of ſending four regiments to India; that, in the formation of theſe corps, his Majeſty attended to the ſituation and pretenſions of the Company's officers in that country; and that his Majeſty has it under his royal conſideration to make any farther regulation which may appear expedient for the good of the ſervice."

Reſolved, by ballot, that the reſolution of Oct. 17. 1787. be reſcinded.

Court of Directors, Feb. 6. A paper was delivered in by thoſe who ſigned the above reſolution for *reſcinding*, of which the following are the heads.

They aſſert, that a real majority of the court (one member being incapacitated from attending his duty by ſickneſs) have never given their ſanction to the acceptance of the regiments; that, on the other hand, by the reſolutions of Dec. 5. 14 members have expreſſed their diſapprobation of the meaſure; they complain of the proteſts of the two chairmen againſt a majority of the directors, a circumſtance which the court can ſcarcely recollect to have happened before.

By the act of 21ſt Geo. III. it was ſtipulated, that the Company ſhould pay two lacks of rupees for every regiment conſiſting of 1000 men, ſent to India at their *requiſition*: conſequently no troops could be ſent to India *at the expence of the Company*, unleſs at their requiſition.

They ſtate the ſolemn and cordial agreement entered into between the Company and government, ratified by the act of the 24th Geo. III. by which ample reſervation of all the rights and privileges of the Company was made and ſecured under the protection of miniſters who had ſtood forth their zealous and ſucceſsful advocates; ſubject only to ſuch limitations in point of controul as were judged neceſſary to preſerve them from abuſe, but no more.

All differences thus amicably ſettled, an eſtabliſhment was then propoſed by the directors, but rejected by the commiſſioners, becauſe it conſiſted of a greater European force in India than they thought neceſſary for its defence; and, in conſequence, another arrangement, which the commiſſioners thought would have been more than ſufficient, was carried into effect, by which above 600 officers, who had ſerved during the laſt war, were in 1785 reduced.

The full force of the 40th and 41ſt ſections of the act alluded to was now finally to take place; and no new appointments, civil or military, could be made till returns were received from India of vacancies; and the officers, reduced as above, waited with propriety and patience for thoſe vacancies which their paſt ſervices entitled them to fill.

No eſtabliſhment could have been formed more preciſely, nor better means deviſed to procure the intelligence on which it reſts. The court therefore heard with aſtoniſhment, on Oct. 17. that the force in India was not adequate to its defence; and that they could not obtain recruits without taking regiments. A bare majority of the directors then preſent, after a debate of a few hours, *conſented* to accept of his Majeſty's gracious offer.

The only argument of weight for the meaſure was its *neceſſity*.

They admit, that circumſtances and reaſons may have exiſted of which they are ignorant; but, if they are to be guided by what they know, they are decidedly of opinion, that no ſuch *neceſſity* exiſts at preſent; and that the regiments propoſed to be ſent will not ſtrengthen but weaken the military force in India, by being productive of the moſt dangerous conſequences. They add, that if the ſecret reaſons, *of which they are ignorant*, *apply* to the preſent political ſtate of Europe, the public have received the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from the higheſt authority, that no apprehenſions on that account have any exiſtence, or likely to have for a long time to come; and that therefore their conſtituents are intitled, in common with other ſubjects, to be relieved from ſuch an enormous expence.

That the governors in India have recommended the meaſure, will require written documents to prove. The utmoſt to which Lord Cornwallis's ſentiments can be conſtrued to extend, is to ſtrengthen the European force there, which, they ſay, they were preparing to do.

On Aug. 21. a memorial by the Company, for leave to raife recruits, was tranſmitted to Lord Sydney. But it was not till Oct. 30. that his Lordſhip's anſwer, with permiſſion to raiſe 2500 men, was received. They mention this fact, to ſhew, that the Company were not inattentive to that part of their duty. In the mean time, the four regiments were offered and accepted.

To combat the argument, that his Majeſty's recruiting ſervice is ſuperior to that of the Company, they ſtate the following fact, that by the returns, dated Jan. 1787,

The Company's troops were deficient - -	2985
The recruits ſent out laſt ſeaſon	1931
Deficient	1054

By the returns tranſmitted at the ſame period,

The King's troops (including Hanoverians) were deficient	2644
The recruits ſent out for them laſt ſeaſon were -	1280
Deficient	1260

It is farther remarkable, they ſay, that at the cloſe of the war, four of his Majeſty's regiments, which ought to have conſiſted of 3000 men, could muſter no more than 1088, though it is contended that the Company ſhould pay for the whole.

They remark, it ſeems too, that, by the act of the 21ſt Geo. III. regiments of 1000 private are evidently implied, and that are certainly moſt proper for India. The four regiments propoſed not to be ſent are to conſiſt of 2843 in all. If real economy and effective ſtrength had been conſulted, theſe might have been thrown into three regiments—the ſaving would have been conſiderable.

Gentlemen, they ſay, may form what eſtimates they pleaſe; but the difference of expence between ſending out four complete regiments with officers, or the ſending out 2840 men *without* officers, will coſt the Company 80,000l. 10s. annually in time of war, and exceed very conſiderably 100,000l. a-year, contingencies included.

Had the public been put to any expence in conſequence of the *conſent* of ten directors to accept the four regiments on Oct. 17. (for no *reſolution* was ever made by them), in ſtrict juſtice the Company ſhould make it good; the court have therefore offered to pay the whole, after *reſcinding* the reſolution of Oct. 17. in conſequence of the legal opinions they have obtained in juſtification of their reſiſtance to the meaſure.

They declare their readineſs to concur with his Majeſty's miniſters in any mode that can be deviſed to augment the number of recruits to be ſent to India; and to receive the whole, or any part of the effectives, already raiſed, provided they are unaccompanied with officers.

They truſt the expence of demurrage will not be charged to their account, when the many previous queſtions, queſtions of adjournment moved by the chair, and other ſtudied delays, are recollected; at all events, a few hundreds *once* paid is unworthy of notice, if no otherwiſe to be ſaved than by accepting the regiments.

They conclude with reprobating the meaſure, as pregnant with the moſt fatal conſequences to above 1800 officers, whoſe merits intitled them to reward and not to puniſhment, and whoſe feelings on the occaſion may prove the means of ſhaking the Britiſh empire in India to its centre.

Their repreſentation, of which the above are the contents, was ſigned by the following *directors*: John Travers, W. Burley, F. Baring, John Manſhip, John Roberts, J. Smith, Jacob Boſanquet, Stephen Luſhington, Thomas Fitzhugh, W. Elphinſtone, Tho. Cheap, and Hugh Inglis. Feb. 6 1788.

Court of Directors, Feb. 13. A letter from Lord Sydney, dated Feb. 10. ſtating, that three of the regiments were in readineſs to embark at Chatham, Dover, Deal, and Portſmouth, and deſiring to know whether any, and what ſhips were ready for their reception, being read;

Reſolved, in anſwer, that the court of directors have *reſcinded* their reſolution of Oct. 17. ſo far as bound the Company to the payment of the ſaid regiments; but that the court are ready to receive the troops, provided it be underſtood that the Company are not bound to pay the expence thereof; and that ſuch forces are not to be conſidered as part of the permanent eſtabliſhment in the Eaſt Indies.

Court of Directors, Feb. 13. A letter from Lord Sydney, incloſing a minute of a full board of commiſſioners, dated Feb. 12. was read; ſtating it "as by no means neceſſary for the board to enter into diſcuſſion with reſpect to the Company's

pany's right of withdrawing their *requisition* for the said troops, and liberating the company from paying the sums directed by the act of 1781, to be paid for the same provision having been made by that act for *withdrawing* such *requisition*: neither do the board conceive that the King's troops, either under such requisition or without, are to be considered as forming any part of the Company's establishment in the East Indies; but the board think it right to add, that they do not now foresee any circumstances that are likely to alter their present opinion. They certainly do not feel themselves enabled to decide at present what may be the number of King's troops which it may at any time hereafter be expedient for his Majesty to station in the East Indies; but they will think it their duty to exercise the superintending powers with which they are vested, over the revenues of the British possessions in the East Indies, in such manner as may effectually provide that those revenues shall be applied to defray the expence of the force necessary for the defence of these possessions; and they can hardly doubt, that the court of directors will think it expedient to bring upon their constituents a considerable additional charge, by compelling his Majesty's servants to have recourse to any other mode of conveyance than what has hitherto been usual, as that charge must in justice be defrayed from the revenues in India.

This minute read, the court adjourned; and being again met, it was resolved, That this court adhere to the resolution of the 11th instant, and that they will on Friday dispatch such ships as are ready to proceed on their voyages to Bombay and China, left by the lateness of the season they may be in danger of losing their passage; and this court do think it incumbent upon them to declare, that there will then remain 17 ships, in which his Majesty's troops may be conveyed to India.

It was then resolved, in answer to Lord Sydney's, to acquaint his Lordship, that as the court of directors conceive that the resolutions of the commissioners are contrary to the act of the 24th Geo. III. and adverse to the rights of the Company, they have resolved, that a meeting of their constituents be called; and request, that no farther measures may be taken by his Majesty's ministers till the sentiments of such meeting shall be known.

Court of Directors, Feb. 15. Lord Sydney's answer was read, signifying the satisfaction of the board of controul at the above resolutions; and, at the same time, expressing the opinion of the board, that to prevent all possible loss of time, measures should be taken eventually to provide transports for carrying such of the regiments as may be ready to embark, and repeating their determination to direct the expence to be defrayed from the revenues of the country.

In pursuance of the above resolution, a general court of proprietors was called for, Feb. 19. and held by adjournment on the 20th, when a motion was made by Alderman Pickett, and seconded. viz. "That this court do approve the conduct of the directors, in withdrawing their consent from the four regiments, proposed for service in India, on Oct. 17 when this country was in imminent danger of hostility with France: That the change in public affairs fully justifies them in declining to send the troops at the expence of the Company; more especially as 86 new officers would thereby be sent to India, whilst 600 officers in the Company's service, inured to the climate, are out of employ; and upwards of 1800 officers will be superseded in their respective ranks.

This court are further of opinion, that the directors are legally authorised to resist the increase of their military establishment, and the sending the four regiments to India, without their consent, at the charge of the Company; more especially in time of peace, after the establishment has been settled, with the approbation of the commissioners, in obedience to the act 24th Geo. III. c. 24. § 41. 42. And this court recommend to the directors, to continue to maintain their opinions respecting the said four regiments."

Mr Jackson moved the following amendment, which was also seconded,

"That this court return thanks to the directors, for their attention to their rights and interests: but that, relying on the opinions of the commissioners, and on the opinion of a majority of their own secret committee, that an additional European force is necessary for the safety of their possessions in India; and apprehensive of the evils which may arise from the withholding such additional force; confiding also in the repeated assurances of his Majesty's ministers, of their attention

tion to the complaint of their officers, and ſenſible of the enormous expence daily incurred by the detention of their ſhips; do recommend to the directors, to accept the four regiments of troops offered by government, and on the terms propoſed; truſting in his Majeſty's gracious diſpoſition, that upon the expected arrival of the diſpatches from the commander in chief, he will be pleaſed to grant ſuch relief to their officers ſerving in India, as to the royal wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet."

After a long debate, the court called for the queſtion, when the amendment propoſed by Mr Jackſon was negatived without a diviſion; and the original queſtion, as propoſed by Ald. Pickett, after ſome altercation as to the day, was agreed to be decided by ballot on Feb 27.

In the mean time, a letter from the board of controul, ſigned by all the commiſſioners, and addreſſed to the directors, dated Whitehall, Feb. 23 was laid before the court on the 24th, in which it is noticed, that in the ſtatement of the queſtion juſt referred to, the ſituation of the Company's officers is repreſented in a manner which the board do not conceive to be warranted; that the communications which the court have received from the King's government ſufficiently ſhow every diſpoſition on the part of his Majeſty to take their ſituation into his gracious conſideration; and that it is improper to aſſume it as a fact, in the ſtatement of the queſtion to be ballotted for, that the officers are to be placed in the ſituation which thoſe who propoſed the queſtion have thought proper to hold out to the court of proprietors; and as it farther appears that the court have taken the opinion of counſel upon certain points that have been in diſcuſſion, and are of too much magnitude to remain in doubt, it is intended on Monday to ſubmit the following motion to the conſideration of parliament, viz.

"That leave be given to bring in a bill, for removing any doubts reſpecting the power of the commiſſioners, to direct that the expence of raiſing, tranſporting, and maintaining ſuch troops as may be judged neceſſary for the ſecurity of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, ſhould be defrayed out of the revenues ariſing from the ſaid poſſeſſions."

The ballot took place on Wedneſday Feb. 27. when the numbers being equal, the clauſe in the act of parliament was read which ſtates, that, in caſes where there is an equality of votes on any queſtion, the ſame ſhall be decided by a lot to be drawn by the treaſurer.

A converſation took place reſpecting the propriety of this deciſion, as well as its ſtrict legality.

It was however at length decided; the lot was prepared, the treaſurer took it out of the hat, and it was in the affirmative, for the queſtion: by which the proprietors agree with the majority of the directors, that there being no expediency, the court ought not to agree to the ſending the four regiments to India.

Obſervations on a new ſort of Volcano. By M. Dolomieu

[From Voyages aux Iſles de Lipari]

IF the name of Volcano were not given excluſively to ſuch mountains as vomit forth fire, and if it did not particularly ſerve to expreſs the effects produced by this terrible element, but were applicable to every mountain that is formed by the accumulation of its own ejected matter, I would beſtow the name upon a ſingular phænomenon which I had an opportunity of obſerving in Sicily, between Arragona and Girgenti: I would ſay that I had diſcovered an *air volcano*, exhibiting effects ſimilar to thoſe occaſioned by fire; for this new ſpecies of volcano has, like others, its intervals of reſt, and periods of great agitation and commotion; it produces earthquakes, ſubterranean thunder, violent ſhocks, and laſtly exploſions, which eject the ſubſtances it throws out to the height of three hundred feet and upwards. But by whatever name this mountain may be deſigned, its phænomena are certainly very ſingular and ſurpriſing.

On the 18th of September 1781, as I was travelling from Arragona to Girgenti, I quitted the road leading to this laſt town, in order to view a place which, from the variety of accounts I had received of it, excited my curioſity. The ſoil of the country is chiefly calcarious. It is interſperſed with hills and little eminences of clay, which are worn and deeply excavated by the rains, ſome of them having a nucleus of gypſum. After an hour's journey, I arrived at the place that had been deſcribed to me. I found a mountain with a truncated top, its baſe having nothing remarkable; but on the plain which terminates it, I obſerved the moſt ſingular phænomenon I had ever met with.

This

This mountain has a circular baſe, it imperfectly repreſents a truncated cone, and is about 150 feet high from the valley below which ſurrounds it. It is abſolutely ſterile, and produces not the ſmalleſt appearance of vegetation. On its ſummit there is a vaſt number of ſmaller ones in the ſhape of truncated cones, at different diſtances and of different heights. The largeſt are about two feet and an half high, the ſmalleſt only a few lines. They are all furniſhed at the top with little funnel ſhaped craters proportioned to their ſize, and theſe are nearly half the depth of the whole elevation. The ſoil on which they ſtand is a greyiſh clay, hardened and interſected with chinks in every direction, breaking into pieces of four or five inches in thickneſs. The very ſenſible vibrating motion which a perſon feels in walking over this plain, ſufficiently ſhews that he is ſupported by a very thin cruſt, incumbent on a ſoft and ſemi-fluid maſs; and he is ſoon convinced that this dried clay really covers a vaſt and immenſe gulf of mud, into which there is the greateſt danger of falling.

The inſide of each crater is always moiſt, and in a ſtate of continual motion. From the bottom of the funnel there conſtantly riſes a quantity of diluted clay of a greyiſh colour, convex on the ſurface, which reaches and reſts upon the edges of the crater in an hemiſpherical form; this hemiſphere at laſt burſts, and a bubble of air, which was the occaſion of the appearance, immediately eſcapes. The bubble burſts with a noiſe like that made by a bottle when ſuddenly uncorked; it throws out from the crater part of the clay that enveloped it, and this runs like lava down the ſides of the eminence till it reaches the bottom, where it extends itſelf around to a greater or leſs diſtance. When the air is diſengaged, the reſidue of the clay falls back into the crater, where it reſumes and preſerves its firſt form till a new bubble is ready to eſcape. Thus there is a continual motion of riſing and falling more or leſs rapid, at intervals of two or three minutes. It is accelerated by ſhaking the cruſt with one's foot.

When a ſtick is thruſt into one of theſe craters, it is puſhed back again by little and little, and by jerks; but it is not thrown to a diſtance, as I had been told it was. While I was buſy in obſerving the phenomena of this mountain, three of my ſervants amuſed themſelves by putting into one of the large craters bits of the hardened clay from the ſurface; theſe were abſorbed; and after an hour, during which this operation continued, the orifice was only a little dilated, but not filled. Some of theſe eminences are quite dry, and afford no paſſage to the air; the number of both kinds generally amounts to more than a hundred, but varies daily. Beſides the ſmall cones, there are cavities in the ground itſelf, eſpecially towards the weſt, where it inclines a little. Theſe round holes, of one or two inches in diameter, are full of muddy water, which has a ſaline taſte; from theſe ariſe, and immediately iſſue, bubbles of air which cauſe an ebullition like that of boiling water, and they burſt without noiſe or exploſion. I found at the ſurface of ſome of theſe cavities a pellicle of bituminous oil of a ſtrong ſmell, which is often miſtaken for that of ſulphur.

Such is the ſtate of the mountain during the ſummer and autumn while it is dry weather, and it was then that I ſaw it. But in winter the circumſtances are different: the rains ſoften and dilute the dried clay of the ſummit, the conical eminences are obliterated, the ſurface becomes level, and the whole appears a vaſt gulf of mire and clay, the depth of which is unknown, as it cannot be approached without the greateſt danger. A continual ebullition takes place over all the ſurface, the air that produces it has no particular vent, but iſſues from all places indiſcriminately.

Theſe two different ſtates, which I have juſt deſcribed, ſubſiſt only while the mountain is at reſt. It has likewiſe its moments of great agitation, when it preſents phenomena that ſtrike terror into the people of its neighbourhood, and that reſemble thoſe which precede eruptions in ordinary volcanoes. At two or three miles diſtance are ſometimes perceived very violent ſhocks of an earthquake; a noiſe of ſubterraneous thunder is heard, and after a continued agitation for ſeveral days, and progreſſive augmentation of the internal commotion, there ſucceed violent eruptions, accompanied with noiſe; and maſſes of earth, mud, moiſtened clay mixed with a few ſtones, are ejected perpendicularly to the height of two or three hundred feet. Theſe ſubſtances fall down again upon the ſpot from whence they iſſued. The exploſions recur three or four times in twenty-four hours: they are attended with a fetid ſmell of liver of ſulphur,

ſulphur, which is felt all over the neighbourhood, and ſometimes, it is ſaid, ſmoke is ſeen. Afterwards theſe preliminary phenomena ceaſe, and the mountain re-aſſumes one of the two ſtates in which I have repreſented it.

The eruptions of this ſingular volcano happen in autumn, after warm ſummers and great droughts, but at different intervals. Sometimes a great number of years intervenes, then they take place two years ſucceſſively, or twice in three years, as was the caſe in 1777 and 1779. Some authors have aſſerted that there is a regular intermiſſion of five years, but this is not confirmed by obſervation.

I ſhall here give a literal tranſlation of an account drawn up at the time by an eye-witneſs of the eruption in the year 1777.

"About a league from the ſea behind Girgenti, there is a place called Moruca by the ancients, now Macalubi, where, upon an eminence ſituated in a flat plain (*piano*) of ſterile ground, are obſerved different apertures from whence clay and troubled water are diſcharged with ſlow ebullition. On the 30th of laſt September, (1777), about half an hour after ſunriſe, a dull noiſe was heard at this place, which increaſing by degrees, exceeded that of the loudeſt thunder. Afterwards the ground in the neighbourhood began to ſhake, and the large chaſms that were then made in it are ſtill to be ſeen; the principal aperture from which the clay and the muddy water generally flow increaſed to the ſize of ten ſpans (*palmi*) in diameter: then there aroſe ſomething like a cloud of ſmoke, which gained in a few moments the height of eighty ſpans: although this exploſion appeared in ſome places of a flame colour, it however conſiſted of mud and bits of clay; ſome of which as they fell back again ſpread themſelves all over the plain, but the greater part fell into the apertures from which they were ejected. The eruption laſted for half an hour, and was renewed three other times at intervals of a quarter of an hour, and each eruption continued a quarter of an hour. In the mean time, the motion and agitation of the great maſs were heard under ground, and, at the diſtance of three miles, a noiſe was obſerved like that of the roaring of the ſea. While theſe terrible convulſions laſted, people thought the end of the world was come, and were afraid of being buried under the ſubſtances diſcharged from the aperture, and which covered the ground to the depth of ſix ſpans, beſides filling up the neighbouring vallies; and although the clay was liquid on the day of the eruption, it appeared on the next day to have regained its uſual conſiſtence, allowing the curious to approach and examine the great aperture ſituated in the middle of the plain. This mud ſtill preſerves the ſmell of ſulphur, tho' not ſo ſtrongly as at the time of the eruption. The other orifices that had been ſhut during the exploſion again appeared, and a ſlight ſubterranean noiſe is yet heard that makes us dread another eruption."

We are always apt to attribute effects nearly ſimilar to a ſimilar cauſe. As this mountain is liable to eruptions like Ætna, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and the few travellers who have ſeen it, conſider this as ſufficient to make them ſuppoſe that all the phenomena are owing ſolely to ſubterranean fire. I was prepoſſeſſed with the ſame opinion, and thought I was going to ſee an ordinary volcano at the commencement of its convulſions, or after they had ceaſed. I never ſuſpected that there was any other agent in nature capable of producing the phenomena that had been deſcribed to me; but I was ſoon undeceived. I ſaw nothing around me that indicated the preſence of the igneous element, which impreſſes every thing it acts on with ſuch diſtinctive characters; and I was ſoon convinced, that nature employs very diſſimilar means to operate ſimilar effects. I perceived that fire was not here the principal agent, that it produced none of the phenomena of this mountain; and though in ſome of the eruptions ſmoke and heat were obſervable, yet that theſe were only acceſſory circumſtances, but by no means the true cauſe of the exploſions. However, before I attempt to inveſtigate the nature of the new agent, I muſt relate ſome circumſtances which I omitted in deſcribing the more obvious appearances.

Upon my arrival at Macalubi, I was, in the firſt place, ſolicitous to aſcertain whether there exiſted any heat in the ebullitions which I ſaw around me. I walked with fear and trembling over this unſtable ſurface, I thought it hazardous to approach the larger cones, near which the ground was leſs hard than elſewhere, and which might ſwallow me up; growing bolder, however, after various attempts I ventured to approach the centre of

of the plain: I put my hand into the moiſt clay of the craters, and into the hollows full of water which was then bubbling; but inſtead of the ſenſation of heat, I felt a degree of cold. I plunged into them my thermometer, which at that time, in the open air, ſtood at 23½°, when it ſunk three degrees. I thruſt my naked arm into the clay of one of the craters as far as I could, and found it colder than at the ſurface. No ſmell of ſulphur, no ſmoke were perceptible; and, in a word, by no other means could I diſcover, in the ſtate of the mountain at that time, any veſtige of fire. This fact being ſufficiently confirmed, we muſt endeavour to aſcertain whether, in the great eruptions, the igneous element is the chief agent, or in any degree acceſſory. Of this I ſoon began to doubt: I traverſed every part of the plain and of the mountain, eſpecially its external ſurface, and found nothing on which fire had ever acted: on the contrary, I met with ſubſtances which proved inconteſtibly that this deſtroying agent had never exiſted here. I ſaw, in the ejected matter of the laſt eruptions, diluted clay, containing calcareous ſpar which had ſuffered no change, calcarious ſtones abſolutely untouched, with regular cryſtals of ſpar, fragments of foliaceous ſelenite, or lapis ſpecularis. Theſe ſubſtances, to wit, the ſpar and cryſtallized gypſums, are altered by the leaſt touch of fire, and the clay hardens and becomes red. Now as this clay and thoſe ſtones bore no marks of fire, it follows, that they had never been expoſed to its action; it has never therefore exiſted here, and this ſingular phenomenon cannot be attributed to it. When my obſervations had convinced me that this mountain was not a common volcano, I eaſily found the cauſe of all the appearances. I collected in a bottle a quantity of the air, diſengaged from the diluted clay as well as from the water, and introduced into it a lighted taper, which was inſtantly extinguiſhed. This air, when mixed with that of the atmoſphere, was neither attended with inflammation nor exploſion. I had no convenience for making other experiments, but this was ſufficient to ſhew, that the air was fixed air, and the only agent in the phenomena I have deſcribed: and it occurred to me, that the following explanation was ſufficient to ſolve the problem that had at firſt embarraſſed me.

The ſoil of the whole country is calcareous, as I have already ſaid; it is overſpread with mountains of a grey and ductile argilla, which contain pretty frequently a nucleus of gypſum. There happens accidentally to be placed in the midſt of that called Macalubi, a ſpring of ſalt water, ſuch as are frequent in the countries where mines of ſal-gem abound. This water keeps the argilla continually in a moiſt ſtate, and oozing out of the mountain, runs down one of its ſides. The vitriolic acid of the argilla unites with the baſis of the ſea ſalt, and thus diſengages the muriatic acid, which then ſeizes the calcareous matter of the ſoil. Its combination with this new baſis produces a conſiderable extrication of fixed air, which tranſudes through the whole maſs of ſuperincumbent clay, and appears at the ſurface. The vitriolic acid of the clay may likewiſe combine at once with the calcareous matter, and thus continually form gypſum. The air in its paſſage through the clay gives it a ſort of kneading, which augments its ductility and tenacity. During the rains of winter, the clay is more diluted, the air is more eaſily diſengaged, and the ebullitions are more frequent. In ſummer, the clay on the ſurface dries, and forms a cruſt more or leſs thick. The air at this time makes an effort to eſcape, and iſſues at the place which offers the leaſt reſiſtance. It depoſits by degrees the portion of earth which it forces along, and forms the ſmaller cones, through which it ſecures an exit. But when the ſummers have been long, warm and dry, the clay becomes more and more compact and viſcid; it is only imperfectly diluted by the ſpring below, which is then leſs copious; it reſiſts the elaſticity of the air, to which it is no longer permeable, and this air being continually diſengaged in the lower parts, which are always moiſt, makes ineffectual efforts to eſcape; and when at laſt it is accumulated and compreſſed to a certain degree, it produces thoſe earthquakes, ſubterraneous noiſes and eruptions I have before deſcribed; and its force is proportioned to the reſiſtance it meets with. This fixed air is therefore the only agent in all the phenomena of this mountain.

The ſmoke which accompanies the eruptions is a circumſtance that does not contradict the explanation I have here given. Smoke in general is nothing but water in a ſtate of vapour: clouds and miſts reſemble it, and it is not extraordinary that the air, when it is dilated, and pro-

duces the explosions I attribute to it, ſhould reduce into vapour the water of the ſpring that is under the mountain.

The appearance of flame, mentioned by the author of the aforegoing relation, may likewiſe be produced by the oppoſition of the jets of mud and clay with the riſing ſun, which if it was ſeen through them, would appear red. The obſerver, as he told me, was ſtanding with his face to the ſun.

It is alſo poſſible that the bituminous matter which exiſts under the mountain, as may be inferred from the petroleum that ſwims on the ſurface of the water in the cavities, produces inflammable air during the time of the internal fermentation. This air may take fire either of itſelf or by the colliſion of the different ſubſtances when it mixes with the atmoſpherical air. Its inflammation in the cavities of the mountain is impoſſible, becauſe, to produce this effect, there is a neceſſity for its meeting with pure air; this cannot be formed by the combination of the acid with the calcareous matter which produces the fixed air, as in the ordinary ſtate of the mountain this burſts forth at the ſurface.

There are in the neighbourhood, diſtant about half a mile, ſeveral other little eminences where the ſame effects are obſerved; but theſe are inconſiderable, they are not ſubject to violent eruptions, and they have received the diminutive appellation of *Macalubette*.

The ſterility of the mountain Macalubi, and of thoſe where the ſame phenomena are obſervable, is entirely owing to the ſea-ſalt of the ſpring, which keeps the clay wet, and checks the leaſt tendency to vegetation.

The exiſtence of this ſingular volcano is owing to the combination of many different circumſtances. For the extrication of the fixed air which iſſues from the interior parts of the earth is a very common phenomenon; it is this which produces the bubbling we obſerve in the waters of many lakes and ſprings both warm and cold; theſe waters never having heat enough in themſelves to make them boil. They are frequent in Sicily, where the ſpouting waters of the *Lacu Palicorum* are the moſt remarkable. The neighbourhood of volcanoes is productive of many; ſuch as the lake of Palme on the ſide of Etna, that of Agnano near Naples, that of the Solfatara near Rome, the fountain of Spina in the Duchy of Modena, and many others. We have them likewiſe in France: one other circumſtance, in the place called Boulidon near Montpellier, would have made it another Macalubi. The preſence of a little hillock of clay on the place where there is here a perpetual diſengagement of fixed air, would have produced the ſame phenomena that I have deſcribed in Sicily.

Different authors, both ancient and modern, have mentioned this mountain, but under different names, and none of them have attempted to account for its appearances.

The explanation which I have given of the eruptions of Macalubi appears to me deducible from the phenomena: I am not, however, bigotted to my opinion; on the contrary, if any other method can be deviſed of accounting for the appearances I have deſcribed, I ſhall thank the author of it, and receive with gratitude the light which he ſhall throw on the ſubject. It is ſufficient for me to have made known a natural curioſity worthy of engaging the attention of philoſophers.

Edin. Mag.

Account of a dreadful Inundation of the Sea at Ingeram, on the Coaſt of Coromandel, in the Eaſt Indies.

[In a Letter from Mr William Parſon to Alexander Dalrymple, Eſq.]

My Dear Friend, Ingeram, June 7. 1787.

YOU wiſh to have a juſt and circumſtantial account of the late calamity we have ſuſtained. It is no wonder the accounts you have ſeen ſhould be incoherent and imperfect; for while the misfortune was recent, our minds were diſtracted with a thouſand fears and apprehenſions for the conſequences: indeed people leſs alarmed and leſs gloomy than ourſelves might have admitted the apprehenſion of peſtilence and famine; the former, from the air being tainted from ſome thouſands of putrid carcaſes both of men and cattle; and the latter, from the country around us being deſtroyed, as well as our ſtock of proviſions and the fruit of the earth.

From the 17th of May, it blew hard from the N. E. but as bad weather is unuſual at ſuch a ſeaſon, we did not apprehend that it would become more ſerious; but on the 19th at night it increaſed to a hard gale; and on the 20th in the morning it blew a perfect hurricane, inſomuch that our houſes were preſently untiled, our doors and windows beat in, and the railing and part of the wall of our incloſures

ſures blown down. A little before eleven it came with violence from the ſea, and I preſently perceived a multitude of the inhabitants crowding toward my houſe, crying out that the ſea was coming in upon us. I caſt my eyes in that direction, and ſaw it approaching with great rapidity, bearing much the ſame appearance as the bar in Bengal river. As my houſe was ſituated very low, I did not heſitate to abandon it, directing my ſteps toward the old Factory, in order to avail myſelf of the Terrace: for in that dreadful moment I could not ſo far reflect upon cauſes or effects, as to account for the phenomenon, or to ſet bounds to its increaſe. I had indeed heard of a tradition among the natives, that about a century ago the ſea ran as high as the talleſt Palmira trees, which I have ever diſregarded as fabulous, till the preſent unuſual appearance called it more forcibly to my mind. In my way to the old Factory, I ſtopped at the door of Mr Boures's houſe, to appriſe the reſt of the gentlemen of their danger, and the meaſures I had concerted for my ſafety: they accordingly joined me; but before we attained the place of our deſtination, we were nearly intercepted by the torrent of water. As the houſe is built on a high ſpot, and pretty well elevated from the ground, the water never ran above a foot on the firſt floor, ſo we had no occaſion to have recourſe to the Terrace. Between one and two o'clock the water began to ſubſide a little, and continued gradually decreaſing till the body of it had retired; leaving all the low places, tanks, and wells full of ſalt water. I think the ſea muſt have riſen fifteen feet above its natural level. About the time of the water ſubſiding, the wind favoured it by coming round to the ſouthward, from which point it blew the hardeſt. As the Factory-houſe was in a very ruinous ſtate, and ſhook exceedingly at every guſt, we were very anxious to get back to Mr Boures's houſe. I attempted it twice, but found I had neither power nor ſtrength to combat the force of the wind, getting back with the greateſt difficulty to my former ſtation. About five o'clock, during a ſhort lull, we happily effected our removal. I blew very hard the greateſt part of the night: at midnight it veered to the weſtward, and was ſo cold, that I thought we ſhould have periſhed as we reclined in our chairs. The gale broke up towards the morning. I ſhall not attempt to deſcribe to you the ſcene that preſented itſelf to our view, when day-light appeared: it was dreary and horrid beyond deſcription. The trees were all blighted by the ſalt water, and the face of the country covered with ſalt mud; yet it had more the appearance of having ſuffered by a blaſt of hot wind, or by the eruption of volcanoes, than by an inundation of water, ſuch an effect had it in deſtroying the herbage and foliage of every deſcription. Our houſes were found full of the inhabitants, who had taken refuge therein, ſtripped of doors and windows, and quite open to the weather at top; the godowns moſtly carried away, and ſeveral ſubſtantial tiled houſes ſo completely levelled, as ſcarcely to afford a mark of their ever exiſting. But our ſufferings were light, when compared with thoſe of Coringa, and the reſt of the villages nearer the ſea. At Coringa, out of four thouſand inhabitants, it is ſaid not more than twenty were ſaved, and thoſe moſtly on Mrs Corſar's Terrace, and on the beams of Captain Webſter's houſe. Mr Gideon Firth, Mr George Day, and the Portugueze Padré were, I believe, the only Europeans that were drowned. At firſt the ſea roſe gradually, and as it came in with the tide the people were not much alarmed; but when they found it ſtill increaſe ſo as to render their ſituation dangerous, they mounted on the top of their Cadjan-houſes, till the ſea, impelled by a ſtrong eaſterly wind, ruſhed in upon them moſt furiouſly, when all the houſes at the ſame awful moment gave way, and nearly four thouſand ſouls were launched into eternity. This tremendous ſcene was viſible from Mrs Corſar's Terrace, over which the ſea ſometimes broke, and they were frequently in great danger from the drifting of veſſels and other heavy bodies, which muſt inevitably have brought down the houſe, had they come in contact. At the Dutch village of Jaggernaickporan, I hear the diſtreſs was very great, and that about a thouſand lives were loſt; many of the villages in the low country between Coringa and Jaggernaickporan were totally deſtroyed, and the inundation carried its dreadful effects as far to the northward as Apparah; but I do not hear that many lives were loſt at that place. The inundation penetrated inland about ten coſs from the ſea in a direct line; but did little more damage to the weſtward of us than deſtroying the vegetation. It would be very difficult

to

to aſcertain with any preciſion, the number of lives loſt in this dreadful viſitation; the moſt intelligent people I have conferred with on the ſubject, ſtate the loſs at from ten to twenty thouſand ſouls. This is rather an indefinite computation; but I think, if the medium be taken, it will then rather exceed than fall ſhort of the real loſs. They compute that a lack of cattle were drowned, and from the vaſt numbers I ſaw dead at Nellapilla, I can eaſily credit their aſſertion. For two or three days after the calamity ſuch was the languor of the inhabitants, that not a Cooley or workman was to be procured at any price; it required our utmoſt exertion to get the dead bodies and the dead cattle buried with all poſſible ſpeed, to prevent the air being impregn[illegible]d with putrid effluvia. This, to be ſure, was a taſk we could not fully execute, except juſt in the villages. However no bad effects have enſued, which I impute to the continual land winds that have blown ſtrongly for ſome time paſt. Theſe have the property of drying up the juices of dead bodies and preventing putrefaction, which muſt neceſſarily have been the conſequence in a damp air. It is extraordinary, that the vaſt tract of low ground on the ſouth ſide Gundavery, from Gotendy to Bundarmalanka, ſuffered very little from the inundation, and ſcarcely a perſon periſhed. This country lies ſo exceedingly low, as to be flooded in many places by the common ſpring-tides, and a great deal of it is in conſequence covered with ſalt jungle. It is probable they owe their ſafety to thoſe ſmall iſlands at the mouth of the Gaudavery, as well as Point Guadavery itſelf, which muſt have both contributed to break the force of the ſea.

When we had recovered from our conſternation on the 21ſt, we began to conſider how we ſhould be able to exiſt in ſuch a field of deſolation, as our wells were filled with ſalt water, our proviſions deſtroyed, and we found by digging in different places, that no ſweet water was to be procured; when it was diſcovered that Providence had ſo far interfered in our favour, as to bring down the freſhes at a very early and unuſual ſeaſon. From what accounts we could haſtily gather, we were apprehenſive that the ſtores of rice were either much damaged or totally deſtroyed, as the rice godowns and go-marks are generally ſecured againſt an accident leſs formidable than this. However, the event has happily falſified our ſurmiſes, and proved our information fallacious, for rice has hitherto been plentiful, and not dear. The generous ſupplies that have been ſent us from the Preſidency, will, I truſt, ſecure us from ſerious want. Our markets have not yet been attended by a perſon with an article for ſale; but this is not to be wondered at, as our ſupplies were generally furniſhed by the villages at no great diſtance inland; and theſe countries have been drenched ſufficiently in ſalt water to deſtroy their produce. The fiſhermen, a moſt uſeful body of people, inhabiting chiefly by the ſea-ſide, have been almoſt totally extirpated; and we are thereby deprived of a very material part of our ſubſiſtence. Time alone can reſtore us to the comforts we have loſt, and we have reaſon to be thankful that things have not turned out ſo bad as we apprehended. I have tired myſelf in attempting this narration, and I fear I have almoſt tired you in the peruſal of it. A great deal more might be ſaid upon the ſubject in a flowery garb: if it yields a moment's amuſement to my friend, my end is fully anſwered. The greateſt part of this intelligence you have already had in detail, but it is your deſire I ſhould bring it to one point of view. It is haſtily written and very inaccurate; but you will remember I was in a good deal of pain at the time of writing it, from an inflammation in my legs, ſo had not ſufficient eaſe or leiſure to correct or tranſcribe it.

Yours affectionately,

Europ. Mag. WILLIAM PARSON.

Letter from Mrs Thrale to Dr Johnſon, giving an account of a Regatta.

[From Letters to and from Dr Johnſon, lately publiſhed.]

Dear Sir, Streathham, June 24. 1775.

YOur letters are very kind and very pleaſing: the laſt came juſt as I was ſetting out for the regatta, of which you have a right to the beſt deſcription I can give; but firſt let us talk of ourſelves, each other, and our friends. I am glad the Miſs Aſtons treat you with ſuch good things; but would not have the currants of Stowhill preferred to the grapes of Streatham, for that is mere *partiality*, a *word* you never uſe, ſo you are bound to ſcorn the *thing*. Why does Miſs * * * * never find a place in the letters from Lichfield? I thought her a mighty elegant amiable country lady.

Mr

Mr **** is pedantic enough; a good man however you ſay, and has a ſtrong deſire of being agreeable. It is very flattering to me when people make my talents the ſubject of their praiſes, in order to obtain your favour.

Lady *** ſhould not have taken the tea before her mother, that's certain, as her huſband is dead, and all pretence of ſupporting the rank he had given her is paſt; ſo not only natural but artificial propriety was violated, and I can find no excuſe for her conduct, except too attentive an obſervation to dear Mr Johnſon's odd ſpeeches againſt parental authority.

Now for the regatta, of which Baretti ſays, the firſt notion was taken from Venice, where the gondoliers practiſe rowing againſt each other perpetually; and I dare ſay it is good diverſion where the weather invites, and the water ſeduces to ſuch entertainments; here, however, it was not likely to anſwer; and I think no body was pleaſed.

Well! Crœſus promiſed a reward, you remember, for him who ſhould produce a new delight; but the prize was never obtained, for nothing that was new proved delightful; and Dr Goldſmith, three thouſand years afterwards, found out, that whoever did a new thing did a bad thing, and whoever ſaid a new thing ſaid a falſe thing. So yeſtermorning a flag flying from ſome conſpicuous ſteeple in Weſtminſter gave notice of the approaching feſtival, and at noon the managers determined to hold it on that day. In about two hours the wind roſe very high, and the river was exceedingly rough; but the lot was caſt, and the ladies went on with their dreſſes. It had been agreed that all ſhould wear white; but the ornaments were left to our own choice. I was afraid of not being fine enough; ſo I trimmed my white lute-ſtring with ſilver gauze, and wore black ribbons intermixed. We had obtained more tickets than I hoped for, though Sir Thomas Robinſon gave us none at laſt; but he gives one ſuch a profuſion of words, and bows, and compliments, that I ſuppoſe he thinks every thing elſe ſuperfluous.—Mr Cator was the man for a real favour at laſt, whoſe character is directly oppoſite, as you know; but if both are actuated by the ſpirit of kindneſs, let us try at leaſt to love them both,—yet ſtill,

Prefer the ſtronger effort of its power,
And juſtly ſet the gem above the flow'r.

He wiſhed Heſter to go, and ſhe wiſhed it too, and her father wiſhed it, ſo I would not ſtand out, though my fears for her health and ſafety leſſened the pleaſure her company always gives. The D'Avenants then, Mr Cator, Mr Evans, Mr Seward, and ourſelves, ſet about being happy with all our might—and tried for a barge to flutter in all together. The barges however were already full, and we were to be divided and put into ſeparate boats. The water was rough, even ſeriouſly ſo; the time glided away in deliberation of what was to be done; and we reſolved at laſt to run to the houſe of a gentleman in the Temple, of whom we knew nothing but that he was D'Avenant's friend, and look at the race from his windows—then drive away for Ranelagh in time to ſee the barges drawn up, and the company diſembark. Of the race, however, ſcarce any thing could be ſeen, for clouds of duſt that intercepted one's ſight; and we have no balconies to ſee ſhows from, as are provided in countries where proceſſions make much of the means of entertainment; ſo we diſcompoſed our head-dreſſes againſt each other, by ſtruggling for places in an open window, and then begged pardon with curtſies, which expoſed our trains to be trode on, and made us ſtill more out of humour. It was however a real pleaſure to look at the crowd of ſpectators. Every ſhop was ſhut; every ſtreet deſerted; and the tops of all ſuch houſes as had any catch of the river ſwarmed with people like bees ſettling on a branch. Here is no exaggeration, upon my honour; even the lamp-irons on Weſtminſter-bridge were converted into ſeats, while every lighter lying in the Thames bore men up to the top-maſt-head. This was the true wonder of the day. Baretti ſays, he will ſhow us finer ſights when we go to Italy: I believe him; but ſhall we ever ſee ſo populous a city as London? So rich a city? So happy a city? I fancy not.

Let bear or elephant be e'er ſo white,
The people ſure, the people are the ſight.

They could not indeed be very attentive to the games like thoſe Horace talks of; for here was neither panther nor camel; no pretence to draw us together, as I could find; yet they ſat ſo thick upon the flating of Whitehall, that no body could perſuade me for a long while out of the notion that it was covered with black, till through a teleſcope we

ſpied

ſpied the *animals in motion*, like magnified mites in a bit of old cheeſe. Well! from this houſe in the Temple we haſted away to Ranelagh, happy in having at leaſt convinced a hundred folks we never ſaw before, and perhaps never ſhall ſee again, that we had tickets for the regatta, and fine clothes to ſpoil with the rain, and that we were not come thither like the vulgar—in good time! only to ſee the boat-race. And now, without one image of Cleopatra's galley, or Virgil's games, or one pretext to ſay how it put us in mind of either, we drove to Ranelagh, and told each other all the way how pretty it would be to look at the ladies diſembarking to muſic, and walking in proceſſion up to the rotunda. But the night came on; the wind roared; the rain fell; and the barges miſſing their way, many came up to the wrong ſtairs; the managers endeavoured to rectify the miſtake, and drive them back, that ſome order might be kept, and ſome appearance of regularity might be made; but the women were weary and wet, and in no diſpoſition to try for further felicity out of the old common road; ſo the proceſſion was ſpoiled; and as to muſic, we heard none, but ſcreams of the frighted company as they were toſſed about at the moment of getting to ſhore. Once more then all were turned looſe to look for pleaſure where it could be found; the rotunda was not to be opened till twelve o'clock, when the bell was to call us to ſup there; the temporary building was not finiſhed, and the rain would not permit walking in the garden. Calamity however vaniſhes often upon a near approach, does it not? as well as happineſs. We all crowded into the new building, from whence we drove the carpenters, and called for cards, without the help of which, by ſome fatality, no day dedicated to amuſement is ever able to end.

Queency ſaid there was no loſs of the ornaments intended to decorate Neptune's hall; for ſhe ſaw no attempt at embelliſhment, except a few fluttering rags like thoſe which dangle from a dyer's pole into the ſtreet; and in that room we ſat, telling opinions, adventures, &c. till ſupper was ſerved, which the men ſaid was an execrable one, and the wines ſhould have been finer. Was nothing good then? you begin to exclaim; here is deſire of ſaying ſomething where little is to be ſaid, and lamentations are the readieſt nonſenſe my miſtreſs can find to fill her letter with. No, no; I would commend the concert and the catch-fingers for an hour if you would hear me; the muſic was well ſelected, and admirably executed; nor did the company look much amiſs, when all the diſmal was over, and we walked round Ranelagh a little in the old way; every body being dreſſed in white was no advantage indeed to the general appearance. Lord Bacon, who knows every thing ſmall and great better than any one elſe, very judiciouſly recommends full colours and loud muſic for a midnight ſhow; the pale pinks and pea-greens make a mean figure by candle light, ſays he, and if they look pitiful, how much more ſo does white look? the truth is, one has always an idea of privation conveyed to one's mind by it, which inſpires me with melancholy; and perhaps the conſciouſneſs that it implies weakneſs may be the latent reaſon—for I really never did hear of a white horſe winning a race (we don't talk of grey); and I well remember the difficulty of raiſing white fawns among the deer when I was a child; the *blanche roſe* has a ſcent leſs powerful than the red one; and you always chuſe to eat black grapes. Under the pole every creature becomes white we know, for no very creditable reaſon; and in a few years my hair will probably confirm my argument.—In the mean time we will finiſh the regatta, which ended with country-dances.—But I think the rakes and courteſans had that part of the diverſion to themſelves. There were a vaſt many of our common acquaintance among the company. You will be told that I was too fine, and tis partly true; but the other extreme would have been worſe; and Mr Thrale choſe my dreſs himſelf.

We returned ſafe home about five or ſix o'clock; a new ſcene to Heſter, who behaved ſweetly, and had no fears in the crowd, but prodigious ſurpriſe in finding it broad day when we came out. I might have wondered too, for few people have frequented public places leſs than myſelf, and for the firſt ſix years after my marriage, as you know, I never ſet my foot in any theatre or place of entertainment at all. What moſt amazed me about this regatta, however, was the mixture of company, when tickets were ſo difficult to obtain. Somebody talked at Ranelagh of two ladies that were drowned; but

but I have no doubt that was a dream.

Will this account ſerve to divert Miſs Lucy Porter and your other Lichfield ladies? If it will, the hour has been happily ſpent that wrote the *immortal letter of the regatta*. Of the next frolic we engage in I hope you will be yourſelf *pars magna*, or at worſt I hope you will hear it from the lips of, Your ever faithful, and obedient ſervant.

P. S. I will loſe as little of the epitaph as 'tis poſſible: nay I will loſe none; for the reduction of the character will accommodate matters to the ſtone; and the words are not uſeleſs becauſe they are not large.—My mother's character will bear the *neareſt approach* in every ſenſe; and your writing is worth more I hope than walking five ſteps to read it, ſo pray leave nothing out; ſhe cannot be praiſed too much; and if I did not think that compreſſion added force, I ſhould not find her panegyric half long enough even now.

Memoirs *of the Rt Hon.* RICHARD RIGBY.

MR Rigby was lineally deſcended from a very reſpectable and ancient family, ſeated at * Miſtley-hall, in the county of Eſſex. His father dying in 1730, as the only ſon he ſucceeded to the eſtate, the rent-roll of which was 1100l. per ann.

Having completed his academical ſtudies, he viſited the principal courts of Europe during his minority, and returned to England in his one and twentieth year; when he was ſolicited and prevailed upon to offer himſelf a candidate for Sudbury, a borough near his own ſeat, for which place he was returned to parliament after a violent oppoſition. A general election following cloſe, he had a ſecond conteſt to ſupport, which was attended with ſimilar circumſtances of triumph and expence. About this time he became a member of the faſhionable club at White's, where his fortune experienced further diſaſters.

Embarked however in polite life, with every advantage to be derived from ſtrong manly talents, and a winning addreſs, it is no wonder that the leaders of the contending parties of thoſe days were deſirous of enrolling him under their reſpective banners. Frederick Prince of Wales, father of his preſent Majeſty, was amongſt the foremoſt to cultivate his acquaintance; he perſonally invited him to his levees at Leiceſter houſe, and became ſo pleaſed with his ſociety, that he gave him an unſolicited promiſe to make him, on the firſt vacancy, a gentleman of his Royal Bedchamber. Such vacancy happening not long after, Mr Rigby's well-founded expectation was diſappointed by a different nomination. He reſented this treatment, however, in a manner worthy of him. The Prince himſelf was hurt on the occaſion, and endeavoured to correct the miſtake, by the offer of a douceur, as a temporary compenſation; but this was rejected in nearly the following terms: "I ſhall never receive pay for a ſervice of which I am not deemed worthy; but rather think it my duty to retire from a court where honour, I find, has no tie!" He kept his word, and never entered Leiceſter-houſe afterwards.

Soon after this he became attached to the late Duke of Bedford; but his alliance with that illuſtrious family did not ariſe, as the tale abſurdly goes, from his having protected his Grace from perſonal inſults on the courſe at Litchfield races —a circumſtance which happened ſome years after their firſt acquaintance. The Duke was early ſtruck with the quickneſs of his parts, and charmed with the frankneſs of his manners. Finding that Mr Rigby was not a little embarraſſed in his affairs, his Grace continued in the moſt delicate manner to advance him a conſiderable loan, not only to diſcharge the incumbrances upon his eſtate, but to reſcue him from the aggravated diſtreſs of ſome annuities into which his neceſſities had juſt driven him. Two years after this, being appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke thought no perſon ſo capable of managing the Iriſh Houſe of Commons as his friend Rigby, who was accordingly appointed Secretary to the Vicegerency. Notwithſtanding the turbulent ſpirit of the times, the affairs of the ſiſter kingdom were conducted ſo much to the Royal ſatisfaction, that his Majeſty gave Mr Rigby a Vice-Treaſurerſhip, and ſoon after the Maſterſhip of the Rolls, in oppoſition to the contending intereſt of the then Primate Stone, who ſtrongly ſolicited it for his friend the Prime Serjeant Tiſdale. He was further honoured with a ſeat in the Engliſh Privy Council. During the Bedford adminiſtration, the Iriſh court was remarkable for its ſplendour and hoſpitality. Poliſhed gallantry and unaffected conviviality never failed of drawing votaries to the Caſtle; and at this epoch they might boaſt their peculiar attractions.

* The Rigby family purchaſed the eſtate of Aubrey de Vere, then Earl of Oxford.

On the Duke's recal from Ireland, William Duke of Cumberland put himſelf at the head of Mr Grenville's adminiſtration, in alliance with Mr Pitt and Lord Northington. Mr Rigby by ſome means found out, that his Highneſs was preſſing for the vacant Chancellorſhip of Dublin. He therefore inſtantly ſet off poſt for Ireland, waited upon his friend Dr Andrews, then Provoſt, got the Duke of Bedford elected Chancellor, and brought over the appointment, to the great aſtoniſhment as well as ſatisfaction of his Grace. This additional mark of his friend's zeal and attachment made a ſuitable impreſſion on the Duke's mind; for during the remainder of his life, his Grace never acted in matters of public * or private concern, without Mr Rigby's advice; always returned him for the borough of Taviſtock; named him one of his executors and truſtees for the preſent Duke; and at his death left him as a legacy the money he had ſo liberally advanced him on bond.

After this Mr Rigby took no part in the two or three ſucceſſive changes in the miniſtry; but on the Duke of Grafton's being ſeated at the head of the Treaſury, he was appointed Paymaſter-General of the King's forces, June 14. 1768, and continued in this lucrative office during the twelve years ſubſequent adminiſtration of Lord North. The American war, ſo calamitous in its conſequences to this country, proved an unexpected ſource of wealth to Mr Rigby; from the expenditure of numberleſs millions upon military ſervices, ſo complex, and ſo detached, immenſe ſums of the public money, according to official uſage, were unavoidably lodged in the hands of the Paymaſter. This accidental turn of good fortune ſubjected him, however, eventually to a perſecution, for which no precedent can be found in the political annals of any country.

To the ſhort-lived adminiſtration of Lord Rockingham and Lord Shelburne, he probably wiſhed no great ſucceſs. To that of the Duke of Portland, which followed, he was certainly well inclined; becauſe it included men to whom, of all others, he was the moſt attached, Lord North and Mr Fox. But ſtate threats from either quarter had reached him, too well founded not to put him on his guard; a temporary neutrality therefore he reſolved upon, naturally expecting thus to avoid the political rocks of Scylla and Charibdis! Unfortunately, however, this diſcretion did not avail him. In the fluctuating and deſperate politics of that day, when the fate of a miniſtry turned upon a voice, he became the marked object of either party, and "your vote! or your money!"—was the implied language of each as it prevailed. To what but this ſhall we aſcribe the extents which were iſſued againſt him on the part of the Crown, and that rancorous ſpirit which purſued him nearly to his grave? To collect his balances on miniſterial demand, was impracticable. The money was widely ſcattered, to relieve the neceſſities of ſeveral of the faireſt characters in the kingdom, whoſe eſtates were at that time ſo depreciated in value, that to compel the payment of their mortgages would have been, in fact, to diſpoſſeſs them of their patrimony. In this dilemma, he ſtated to Parliament his readineſs to pay his balances by quick inſtallments, and, in the interim, to allow five per cent. intereſt for the ſame. The country, as it were, with one voice, applauded his conduct: and a compromiſe took place upon it, by which Mr Rigby paid 10,000l. for the intereſt of an unſettled balance, although no predeceſſor had ever been called upon on a ſimilar account.

* Mr Rigby, for ſome years after the Duke's deceaſe, continued to act with Lord Weymouth, Lord Gower, Lord Sandwich, and the preſent Chancellor, who were diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Bedford party.

ANECDOTE *of* CROMWELL.

PRevious to the battle of Marſton Moor, in 1644, Lt-Gen. Cromwell had ſent out ſpies to reconnoitre the King's forces under the command of Prince Rupert. Not confiding in their report of the diſpoſition of the enemy, and determined to gain perſonal information, unknown to any of his officers, he procured the habit of a farmer; with which having equipped himſelf, he mounted a cart-horſe, takes a circuit from the camp, and reconnoitres the King's forces from every convenient point of view; but being obſerved by ſome centinels, troopers were ſent out to take him priſoner. On coming ſuddenly upon him, they accoſted him roughly: Oliver, pretending deafneſs, aſked, with the greateſt tranquillity, "For what purpoſe thoſe brave men were armed?" On being informed that they were the King's, and the oppoſite troops belonged to the Parliament, "What, ſays Oliver, have they differed then?" The ſimplicity of the queſtion excited laughter among the troopers, and Oliver was permitted to proceed to his camp without further moleſtation.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p.126.]

On Feb. 8. Mr M. A. Taylor preſented to the Houſe of Commons a petition from Mr John Palmer, praying for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majeſty to licenſe the Royalty Theatre. Mr Taylor ſaid, he had not made up his mind on the buſineſs; he had barely conſented to deliver a petition in which he diſcovered nothing offenſive, or diſreſpectful to the Houſe, or improper to be received by it. He juſt ſtated, that Mr Palmer and others had erected the theatre under an idea, that the licence of the Conſtable of the Tower would have been ſufficient to enable him to perform plays without any violation of law. He then moved, that the petition might be brought up.

Mr Anſtruther oppoſed the motion. He ſaid, that Mr Palmer, after having for twelve months trampled upon the law of his country, applied with a very bad grace to Parliament for an act to licenſe his theatre. Now that the arm of the law had reached him, he applied for a law to ſanction his proceedings; but, prior to this, he had ſet the law at defiance. The pretence, that he thought the licence of the Conſtable of the Tower would enable him legally to give dramatic entertainments, was barely a pretence; for every man who could *read* might learn, that the King himſelf, much leſs the Conſtable of the Tower, could not exerciſe powers which were reſtrained by a poſitive act of parliament.

The queſtion was then put on the motion, which was negatived without a diviſion; and the petition was conſequently rejected.

Mr Mainwaring then ſaid, he had in his hand a petition, ſigned by 5000 perſons, inhabitants of the county of Middleſex, in favour of Mr Palmer's theatre: but, as the former petition had been rejected, the Speaker informed him, that the preſenting of that which he had could anſwer no purpoſe.

Mr Sheridan preſented a petition from the convention of the delegates of the royal burghs in Scotland, praying that parliament would interfere in ſuch a manner as to reſtore to them reſpectively the original purity of their internal conſtitution.

A great number of petitions to the ſame effect were preſented, by Mr Sheridan, from the boroughs individually. Some were alſo preſented by Lord Maitland. The petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Sheridan then informed the Houſe, that he had in his hand a petition from as meritorious a body of men as any in the nation; he meant the gentlemen who ſerved in the navy with the rank of lieutenants. Theſe gentlemen complained very juſtly of the ſmallneſs of their pay, and wiſhed to ſubmit their caſe to the conſideration of the Houſe.

This petition came within the deſcription of thoſe which prayed for a grant of money from the public, and therefore could not be received, according to the orders of the Houſe, without the previous conſent of his Majeſty, expreſſed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; which conſent, Mr Pitt ſaid, he was not prepared to expreſs; and therefore the petition fell to the ground; as the Houſe, under this circumſtance, could not receive it.

The Rt Hon. Mr Frederick Montague preſented a petition from Lady Penn. He pointed out the royalties which her family had enjoyed, and the loſſes which it had ſuſtained by the revolution in America; the claims ſhe and her children had upon the public, and the obligations the public were under to her family. Amongſt other reſources, out of which the country could make good ſome of the loſſes ſuſtained by the Penns, it was obſerved, that there were lands in Jamaica, which iſland had been ſubjected to the Crown of England by the anceſtor of the petitioner's ſon and nephew, Sir William Penn.

Mr Pitt conſented, on the part of the King, that the petition ſhould be received; it was accordingly brought up, and read; and then it was ordered, on the motion of Mr Montague, that it ſhould lie on the table.

In the Houſe of Lords, June 20. Lord Rawdon called the attention of their Lordſhips to the late naval arrangements. He ſaid, in bringing the preſent ſubject before them, he had no invidious or perſonal deſign. That which he had to propoſe, was for the relief of a meritorious claſs of men, whom he thought to labour under ſevere grievances; and to whom much was owing, if hard ſervices had a right to claim their hard fought recompence. His Lordſhip ſtated the peculiar diſadvantages that would accrue,

if a precedent were to be eſtabliſhed for overlooking long and deſerving labours. He repreſented in ſtrong and lively colouring, the danger of removing from gallant actions the expected reward: by taking away that which ought always to accompany what was noble, you take away all incitement—every ſtimulus to great attempts. His Lordſhip then called the attention of the Houſe to the caſes of ſeveral officers, who were neglectingly paſſed over in the late flag-promotion. In this inſtance, the propoſed end of unremitted and well-deſerving profeſſional aſſiduity, was not only withdrawn, but a kind of cenſure was tacitly thrown upon the conduct of ſuch men, by the promotion of juniors over them. In ſuch a light did the old captains conſider themſelves now to ſtand—in a light as diſgraceful as unmerited. After ſpeaking at ſome length, the following motion was ſubmitted to their Lordſhips: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to take into his conſideration the ſervices of certain officers who had been unnoticed in the late promotion of Admirals."

Lord Howe juſtified his conduct in the promotion of Admirals, and ſhewed the inexpediency of a regular diſtinction of officers, according to a ſeries of ſervice. In every truſt, it was neceſſary that a confidence ſhould reſt on thoſe that were truſted. He did not mean to treat in a diſparaging manner the claims of ſeveral gentlemen who had been overlooked. They might have had titles to notice, which he might not have ſeen. The perſons, however, who had been promoted, he knew deſerved much. It was not a wanton action, nor deſigned for the gratification of patronage, as none had been raiſed who were not intended, or, indeed, were not fit for actual ſervice.

Lord Hawke followed Ld Howe in what he had advanced, and mentioned a time when he thought different of promotions than he did at preſent. He reprobated the meaſure of overlooking the deſerts of men, merely on account of their age. Many, though of advanced life, might have much activity; and as for experience, that was much in their favour.

Lord Sandwich, in a very pertinent ſpeech, defended the firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and quoted many precedents in point. He thought that this was not a proper ſubject for parliamentary conſideration; that it was in the peculiar province of the executive government. If their Lordſhips took upon themſelves to interfere in theſe matters, they might have buſineſs enough upon their hands—they would have petitions without number. If they were to judge of proper appointments in that Houſe, they would often find themſelves in diſagreeable embarraſſments. They might have a hundred claims upon their feelings, by fathers pleading for their children, and others for their friends. It would be cruel and pitileſs, when you heard them crying for the diſregard ſhewn to their ſeveral intereſts, not to afford ſome redreſs. His Lordſhip then mentioned the great expence that would be incurred by gradual promotion—as numbers muſt often be provided for, before you could get at the object wiſhed for. The vaſt increaſe of Admirals was dwelt upon, ſince he firſt went into adminiſtration—that at that time they were but ten; there were now more than ſeven times that number. He concluded with begging that their Lordſhips would have a proper confidence in thoſe who were at the head of the navy, as they were every way competent to the charge entruſted to them, and he doubted not but their actions would correſpond with their talents.

A few words of explanation paſſed between Lord Rawdon and Lord Howe, when the motion was withdrawn.

The above ſubject was introduced into the Houſe of Commons by Mr Baſtard, on Feb. 21. He ſaid, that he was fully convinced in his own mind, that men who rank high in their profeſſion—who had been eminently diſtinguiſhed for their bravery—to whoſe conduct the Houſe had, by their votes, given the moſt exalted teſtimony of approbation—had been ſhamefully overlooked, rejected, deſpiſed, diſgraced, and ſtigmatiſed by the late promotion of flag-officers.—Having ſtated this to the Houſe with an energy illuſtrative of the zeal he felt for the ſituation of thoſe gallant officers who had been ſo neglected,—he ſaid, ſuch conduct in the miniſter of the naval department, not only diſgraced the liberality and gratitude of the Britiſh name, but carried with it an obvious tendency to extinguiſh that glorious ſpirit of emulation, which had raiſed the character of an Engliſh ſeaman beyond the reach of all competition.—The Noble Lord (Howe) whoſe conduct

conduct on this public occaſion he never could ſubſcribe to—muſt from long profeſſional experience well know the extreme danger to which the ſervice muſt be expoſed, by paſſing over officers againſt whom not a ſingle objection, not the moſt diſtant inſinuation of inability can poſſibly be alledged. He well knew how dangerous to the ſervice it was, and deſtructive to the hope cheriſhed by every brave and gallant commander, that their meritorious actions would ever meet the juſt reward of a liberal country. Were ſuch men as Capt. Balfour, Capt. Thomſon, Sir Digby Dent, and Commiſſioner Laforey, to be driven, like *Beliſarius* of old, from the ſervice, and abandoned by thoſe whoſe duty it was to ſee them duly honoured and ſupported?—Such conduct he conceived to be guided by the moſt dangerous and alarming policy. It tended to rekindle that jealouſy and diſunion in the navy, by which the intereſt of the nation in the laſt war ſo ſeverely ſuffered. To what were young officers now to look for preferment, when they beheld their ſervices ſo treated? Would they, to obtain preferment, cloſely apply their attention to profeſſional purſuits? They obſerve examples before them which warrant them to conclude, that it is not profeſſional ſkill, perſonal bravery, or long and approved ſervices, that are likely to qualify them as proper candidates for promotion. No: the readieſt and moſt direct road to rank and emolument, now, is to become the repreſentative of ſome venal borough, to court the ſmiles of the firſt Lord of the Admiralty, by voting for him on all occaſions:—follow theſe ſteps, and your preferment is certain. He then read the vote of thanks of the Houſe, in 1782, to Lord Rodney, and the captains, &c. and ſtated, that Captain Thomſon and Captain Balfour had been included in that vote: and yet theſe officers of tried bravery and approved nautical ability, without doing any thing to draw upon them the ſmalleſt diſgrace or the ſlighteſt cenſure, the late promotions entirely overlooked. What were the votes of the Houſe?—*Nadnus*, without ſubſtances. Could the nation forget what they owed to thoſe officers on that occaſion?—He hoped, for its honour, that was impoſſible; they had both a claim upon the Houſe for the vote of approbation which it had paſſed, and a claim on their country for its favour, reward, and protection. The humanity and dignity of the Commons, he conceived, as well as the true intereſt of the country, ſpurned at the idea of overlooking the merit of men who deſerved a treatment diametrically oppoſite to that which their hard fate had experienced. Having very forcibly impreſſed the Houſe with this idea, he then moved, "That an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, praying him to beſtow ſome mark of Royal favour on Captains Balfour and Thompſon."

Mr Edwards, member for Maidſtone, in his maiden ſpeech, ſeconded the motion.

Mr Beaufoy, after having pronounced a very lofty panegyric on the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, declared, that in an arrangement which ſo intimately applied itſelf to his profeſſional ſkill, he conceived him incapable of acting improperly, or violating his integrity. The motion which had been ſubmitted to the Houſe had a tendency which, he believed, the Hon. member did not foreſee, of injuring the ſervice, and ſtriking at the very vitals of the conſtitution; and if the complainants had conceived it to be fraught with ſuch danger, they would never have conſented to bring it forward in ſuch a ſhape; it aſked an interference with the executive power, which the Houſe could not conſtitutionally aſſume.

Sir George Collier conceived the queſtion before the Houſe to lie in a very ſmall compaſs—It was, "Whether the naval promotions were to be conſidered with regard to rank and ſeniority or not?" If ſuch a conduct was purſued as had hitherto been announced, he thought it would ultimately be injurious to the ſervice.

Captain Macbride contended, that the intention of the ſuperannuated liſt was to receive thoſe officers who were by age and infirmity rendered incapable of active ſervice; but Captain Thompſon did not come under this deſcription; he was as perfectly in health, as he was found in capacity.

Mr Pitt oppoſed the motion with more than uſual warmth. He maintained that the right of ſelecting officers for the naval ſervice reſted ſolely with the executive power of government, and more particularly applied to the diſcretionary power of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, whoſe judgement was unqueſtionably to be exerciſed in ſelecting thoſe whom he ſhould conceive qualified to command a

fleet.

fleet. A captain of a ſhip might, in every point of view, be qualified to command a ſingle veſſel, but very unfit to have the command of a fleet.—After having in various points of view ſtated to the Houſe the diſtinctions of nautical capacity, he ſaid, ſimilar occurrences had frequently happened like thoſe of the ſubject of complaint. He had on examination, found that ſince the year 1718, to the preſent time, there had been ſet aſide 139 flag-officers, and 244 captains. He had no doubt, from the very honourable report he had heard of the character and ability of Captain Thompſon and Captain Balfour, but that their ſervices were intitled to reward, but he would maintain, that their reſpective merits could not be diſcuſſed in that Houſe; that the motion propoſed would defeat the intention it aimed to accompliſh, and would operate as a direct encroachment on the privilege of the executive government.

Lord Mulgrave entered into the warmeſt eulogiums on the character of Commiſſioner Laforey. His Lordſhip was extremely elaborate, and argued with ardour. He ſaid, that Sir George Pococke and Admiral Boſcawen were once overlooked, though afterwards the companions of frequent victories. He then adverted to the ſuperannuated liſt, and maintained againſt the preſent practice of ſuperannuating officers, that he who accepted that alternative could not term it the *firſt day of his infirmity*, but he might with propriety call it the *firſt day of his mortification*. Some allowance he conceived ought to be made to the refined feelings of a man of honour, but he conſidered it violating them, when an officer was requeſted to retire at a time when he never had harboured a thought of aſking for retirement. After having dwelt on this idea in ſtrains ſingularly pathetic, his Lordſhip hoped that the honourable member would withdraw his motion, as not calculated to obtain the deſired effect.

Mr Baſtard made a ſhort reply to Mr Pitt, and finding the ſenſe of the Houſe againſt his firſt motion, propoſed another of a more general nature, which Mr Pitt objecting to, he withdrew them both.

On Feb. 25. Mr Pitt ſaid he had a motion to make upon a ſubject of ſome importance, to which he begged gentlemen would give their attention.—It had been the unanimous opinion both of the Board of Controul and of the Court of Directors in October laſt, that the ſituation of affairs in India was ſuch that a reinforcement of troops from Europe was abſolutely neceſſary for the Company's ſervice. Accordingly, with the full approbation of both ſides, four regiments were raiſed for that ſervice; but now when they were ready to imbark, the Court of Directors, under the pretence that the troops were no longer neceſſary, refuſed to receive them on board their ſhips.—Upon this point it might be aſked, If the Crown had a right to ſend troops to the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India neceſſary for their protection, without the conſent of the Company: but the right was ſo obvious, that he would not attempt to prove it. Another queſtion might be aſked upon a point much more doubtful.—Had the Crown a right to ſend troops to India, and make the Company pay the expences of ſending them over?—By an act paſſed in 1781, the Company might refuſe to pay any troops that were not employed in India *at their own requiſition*; but it did not prevent the Crown from ſending troops at its own expence. By the act of 1784, the authority and power of the Court of Directors in great political matters, and in the management of the Company's revenues, was transferred to the Board of Controul, which might, in his opinion, direct the appropriation of theſe revenues in the manner that to them ſhould appear moſt for the public advantage. But upon this it ſeemed there were different legal opinions. To remove theſe doubts, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to aſcertain what right the Board of Controul had acquired by the act of 1784 over the revenue of the Britiſh territories in India.

Mr Baring oppoſed the motion. He ſaid that if the bill paſſed, it would effectually annihilate the Company, as not a veſtige of power would be left with them. An alteration on the face of public affairs had ſuperſeded the neceſſity of ſending out the new regiments; and if they went out, they would, like the other royal regiments in India, dwindle into ſkeletons.

The Secretary at War denied that the King's regiments in India were ſkeletons; by the laſt returns, the deficiencies in them did not exceed 220 men.

Mr Baring contended that the deficiencies amounted to 2400.

Mr Fox accounted for this difference of opinion,

opinion, by saying that government deducted from the actual deficiences the number of troops on their way to India, without making any allowance for the probable diminutions that the climate would occasion.

Mr Dundas maintained that the Board of Controul had a right to manage the Company's revenues; but at the same time had the responsibility for so doing.

Colonel Barré considered the whole as a mere question of patronage, viz. who should have the nomination of the officers in these regiments, the Crown or the Company

Mr Pitt's motion was then carried without a division.

On the second reading, March 3. counsel were heard in behalf of the India Company against the bill. The counsel were Mr Erskine and Mr Rouse.

The counsel having withdrawn, Mr Fox argued against further proceedings in the bill before an explanation had taken place on the part of his Majesty's ministers in respect to the principles and particulars of the bill. This was in some respect agreed to by Mr Pitt, who moved the commitment of the bill for Wednesday next, which, after some opposition, was agreed to.

In a committee, March 5. Sir Grey Cooper opposed the bill, conceiving it objectionable in many respects, and to be of a very dangerous nature. He contended, that what was declared by the present bill to be law, was not the law held forth by the 24th of his Majesty. The only mode of deciding upon the question before the House, was to make a comparison of the old law with that which was now contended for. He argued, that the power assumed by the Board of Controul was not maintainable by law, which did not intitle them to the jurisdiction over the Company which they had thought proper to assume.—The Hon. Baronet here went into a comparison of the acts, and said the main hinge on which the power of the Board of Controul turned, was on the clause which bound the directors to pay all obedience to the orders of the Board of Controul, touching all military and political concerns. This clause he contended was not a substantive one, but belonged to the one immediately before it, which was its preamble, and admitted of the rights of the Company over their own affairs. He argued, that when the act of the 24th of his Majesty was first brought forward, ministers had not thought proper to put that construction upon it which then they did. The bill of his Hon. friend (Mr Fox) had been rejected, as going to the destruction of the India Company; but the present bill went to the same purpose; and should the powers contended for the Board of Controul be carried, the power of the Company and their compact would be totally annihilated. It was a dangerous principle, he contended, for declaratory bills to be admitted on such conditions, and improper for the legislature to acquiesce in them.

Mr Counsellor Scott said, the only questions for the House to decide upon were, Whether the bill before them contained the sound exposition of the 24th of his Majesty; and, secondly, Whether the House was not under the present circumstances bound in duty, and justified in passing such declaratory law? He agreed with those gentlemen, who, not agreeing to the exposition, meant to vote against the bill; but he would say to them, that unless they bring in a declaratory bill according to their judgement of the act, or come forward to repeal the act, they neglect their duty.—If the exposition contained the true principles of the bill, the exposition ought to be passed, however the act might be obtained. He begged the House to consider him, not as meddling with the policy of the act of the 21st or 24th of his Majesty's reign, but contending for the public to be acquainted with the actual meaning of the act. He quoted several law-books to prove, that it was fit for declaratory laws to be made whenever any law caused a clashing of judicial opinions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he rose not to detain the House long on a question which he conceived to lie within very narrow bounds, and which had been explained by his honourable and learned friend. There was no necessity, he said, for him to have stood so forward in the debate, nor should he, had he not been called on at the close of a debate of a former day, to state the reasons of bringing forward the present bill. He stood forward to throw every light that could possibly be thrown, for the purpose of obtaining the fullest, the most ample discussion. He fully agreed with his learned friend, that the two principal

questions

queſtions before the Houſe were, firſt, Whether a neceſſity exiſted for an expounding of the act of the 24th of his Majeſty? and, ſecondly, Whether the bill then before the Houſe did truly expound the act? The arguments of his Hon. and learned friend were, on thoſe queſtions, in his opinion, true and concluſive. With reſpect to the power of the Board of Controul to ſend the regiments to India, would any gentleman contend that that power ſhould remain undecided, until perhaps, the moſt material miſchiefs might be occaſioned thereby? He was confident no one would: but ſhould ſuch contention be held forth, it would be too palpable to need refutation. Mr Pitt then entered into a long diſcuſſion of the nature and tendency of the bill, with a compariſon between it and that of Mr Fox. Mr Pitt concluded by obſerving, that had a majority of the Directors made a requiſition for any number of troops, and had ſuch requiſition been acquieſced with, nothing of danger to the conſtitution would have been hinted, though it muſt have exiſted as formidably as if thoſe troops were ſent without their requiſition. The troops being propoſed to be ſent, had cauſed a clamour to be raiſed, had cauſed inſinuations to be ſpread abroad that the conſtitution was likely to be ſhocked; and thoſe times, not long ſince paſt, were brought back to remembrance. It had been ſaid, that by the late meaſure, men grown old in the Company's ſervice had been moſt ſhamefully ill-treated, and that they had been ſuperſeded by junior officers. There was no man more diſpoſed than himſelf, and meaſures would be taken, to relieve thoſe officers from the hardſhips they laboured under.

Colonel Barré repreſented Mr Pitt's India bill as equally violent with that of Mr Fox. But with regard to the former act, it was perhaps ſuppoſed, from the temper of the adminiſtration, that the execution of it would be milder. He then reprobated the declaratory bill, as contributing to the annihilation of the chartered rights of the Company. He ſpoke at ſome length on this topic, and concluded with expreſſing his diſſent to the queſtion.

Colonel Fullarton oppoſed the bill, on grounds ſimilar to thoſe adopted by Colonel Barré.

Mr Powys ſpoke in oppoſition to the bill.

Mr Sheridan ſpoke with great animation for two hours and a half.

Mr Dundas was on his legs above three hours.

Mr Baſtard and Mr Pulteney both declared they would vote againſt the miniſter, and lamented that he had been ſo miſguided as to bring in a bill utterly ſubverſive of the principles on which he had come into adminiſtration.

Mr Fox made a very fine ſpeech, in which he compared his exploded bill and that now before the Houſe, with great effect.

Mr Pitt complained, that bodily pain prevented his anſwering the arguments, but he would take a future opportunity of replying to them.

The Houſe then divided on the queſtion of commitment, Ayes, 182; Noes, 125; Majority, 57.

It being then a quarter paſt ſeven in the morning, the Houſe adjourned.

In a committee of the whole Houſe, March 7. Mr Pitt entered into a moſt elaborate and animated defence of the Board of Controul, and the purity of his own intentions. He ſhewed that the power aſſumed by the Board was legally veſted in it by the act of 1784; and that ſo far was the preſent bill from giving new power, or enlarging the old, that it was no otherwiſe neceſſary than for the purpoſe of removing doubts. Two objections to the bill he wiſhed to obviate; one, that under the authority of it, an army might be kept up in India without the conſent of parliament—the other, that the bill would enable the Board of Controul to obtain all the patronage of the Company by indirect means. He informed the Houſe, that ſhould leave be given to the chairman of the committee to bring up the report, he would then move, what he could not move, in point of order, until it ſhould have been brought up, that it ſhould be recommitted; and that the committee ſhould be inſtructed to receive clauſes for enacting, that no part of the King's army ſhould be paid in India that was kept up without the knowledge or conſent of Parliament; and for laying ſuch checks upon the Board of Controul in the diſpoſal of patronage, as would prevent any danger of an increaſe of influence in the Crown from patronage in India.

Mr Sheridan followed Mr Pitt, remarking, that he had departed from thoſe principles which had given him popularity, and

and that he now always expected a blind confidence to what he propoſed to the Houſe.

This Mr Pitt roſe to deny.

Mr Dundas diſclaimed the idea of ſtanding ſingle in the direction of Indian affairs; which gave Mr Burke an opportunity of applauding, in a vein of high humour, his humility, and his liberality in ſuffering his colleagues to ſhare his glories.

Mr Fox concluded the debate by contraſting his own and Mr Pitt's bill, and ridiculing all the checks propoſed to be inſtituted, which he declared would be inefficacious. Several other members ſpoke, and at half paſt two o'clock, the Houſe divided, Ayes, 182; Noes, 115; Majority, 67: the bill was then on Mr Pitt's motion recommitted.

Mr Sheridan, March 10. ſaid, he had ſome motions to make for the production of papers, which would clearly prove that there was not a pretence for ſending out new regiments to India; for though the Board of Controul had urged the neceſſity of ſending out reinforcements, they had actually reduced the eſtabliſhments of the regiments belonging to his Majeſty actually ſerving in India. He moved for ſeveral papers relative to five regiments that were ſent to India in 1783, and the returns that had been made from them ſince.

Mr Pitt ſaid, the Board of Controul had ſo little to apprehend from the production of theſe papers, that he, for one of that Board, was ready to concur in the Hon. gentleman's motions. They paſſed without any debate.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf for the ſecond time (according to the late reſolution) upon the India declaratory bill. Four clauſes were introduced; the object of which was, to make the previous conſent of Parliament neceſſary to the keeping up of any of the King's troops in India; and to oblige the Board of Controul to obtain the concurrence of the Court of Directors, and of Parliament too, on ſome occaſions, in the diſpoſal of patronage. The clauſes were received, and, on March 12. agreed to by the Houſe.

Mr Powys then moved a clauſe for the purpoſe of bringing more immediately under the conſideration of the Houſe, whether the act of 1784, which the preſent bill had been brought in to explain, did really, in the opinion of the Houſe, give the Board of Controul all the powers which were claimed under it. The purport of the clauſe was to declare, "That the act of 1784 did veſt in the Board of Controul a right to exerciſe all powers and privileges, which, at and before the paſſing of that act, were by law veſted in, and legally exerciſed by the Court of Directors."

Mr Flood, in a moſt argumentative ſpeech, contended for the negative of this propoſition.

Mr Hardinge, on the other hand, maintained, that it ſpoke the real language of the act of 1784. He went out of his argument to animadvert on the conduct of ſome of the ſupporters of oppoſition, and went ſo far in ſpeaking of the public character of Mr Powys, as to ſay that it was degraded: but on his being called to order by Sir George Cornwall and Mr Martham, he apologized for the expreſſion as diſorderly and improper.

Mr Adam, Mr Sheridan, and Mr Fox, contended for the negative of the propoſition, as did alſo Mr Powys, who had made it, not for the purpoſe of ſupporting, but of combating it. Mr Pitt and others ſupported the affirmative of it, but they ſaid they would vote againſt the inſertion of the clauſe as unneceſſary.

On the queſtion being put on Mr Powys's motion, it was negatived without a diviſion.

It was then moved, that the bill with its amendments be ingroſſed. This motion produced a diviſion, and there appeared for it 210—againſt it 122—Majority for the bill 88.

Mr Pitt, March 14. moved, that the India declaratory bill ſhould be read a third time.

Often as this bill had been before debated, ſtill this motion produced another debate; ſo that not a ſtage did it paſs through without difficulty and oppoſition.

Mr Anſtruther inſiſted, that it ſaid more than the law which it was framed to explain, and conſequently it ought not to be called a *declaratory*, but an *enabling* bill. He found, by the preſent bill, that it was the intention of the Board to increaſe the number of European forces in India to 20,000, and to keep up that number conſtantly: Were they prepared to ſay that England could bear to be drained of 8000 men a-year to recruit and keep up ſuch a force? Certainly not. The Board boaſted much of the retrenchments made in India, and the ſaving a

riſing from them, to the amount of 1,500,000l. The reductions had been made in India by Sir John Macpherſon, before the orders of the Board of Controul were iſſued in Europe; ſo that the merit reſted with that gentleman, and not with the Board.

Major Scott agreed with Mr Anſtruther, that the merit of the reductions in India belonged in a great meaſure to Sir John Macpherſon, who had produced a ſaving of upwards of 600,000l. a-year. England he believed could bear the drain neceſſary to keep up an eſtabliſhment of 20,000 Europeans, becauſe great numbers of ſoldiers returned home every year; and moſt of them with from 100l. to 300l. in their pockets.

Mr Francis could not believe that ſo great an eſtabliſhment as 20,000 Europeans could be neceſſary, as all the commanders in chief we had in India for the laſt twenty years, had never thought of requiring ſuch a force. The increaſing that force to 20,000, and afterwards keeping up the eſtabliſhment to that number, appeared a ſingular meaſure, and preparatory, as it were, to ſome meaſure relative to the territorial poſſeſſions, after the expiration of the Company's charter.

The queſtion was at laſt clamorouſly called for; and the Houſe divided, when there appeared for the third reading 129—Againſt it 74—Majority for the bill 55.

The bill was then read a third time.

Mr Sheridan moved for leave to bring up a clauſe to be tacked to the bill by way of rider, the purport of which was,—to limit the duration of the bill, and of the act of 1784 which it was to expound, to the duration of the Company's charter; ſo that if the latter ſhould not be renewed, the former ſhould expire. The reaſon he aſſigned for this clauſe was, that as the Board of Controul diſclaimed all interference in the commercial concerns of the Company, they ſhould have no pretence to exerciſe any power over them, after the expiration of the charter, and the tranſfer of the territorial poſſeſſions to the Crown.

Mr Pitt ſaid the clauſe was nugatory; for if the territorial poſſeſſions were left to the Company, there would be as much occaſion for the Board of Controul hereafter as now. If thoſe poſſeſſions ſhould be tranſferred to the Crown, it muſt be by the authority of the parliament, which would take the proper ſteps that the wiſdom of the day ſhould point out. In either caſe, therefore, ſuch a clauſe would be unneceſſary.

The motion was negatived without a diviſion; as was one made by Mr Joliffe, viz. that in the title, the word *enabling* ſhould be ſubſtituted in the room of *declaratory*.

The bill was then paſſed and ſent to the Lords, where it met with great oppoſition. On March 19. the bill paſſed by a majority of 43, Contents 71, Non-contents 28.—The following proteſt was immediately entered.

DISSENTIENT,

1ſt. Becauſe we object altogether to the very ſtyle and form of the preſent bill, inaſmuch as it purports to be a declaratory bill of a kind as dangerous in its application as it is certainly unuſual, if not new in its principle. If the act of the 24th of his Majeſty be clearly expreſſed, any declaration of its ſenſe is evidently unneceſſary; if it be worded, whether from accident or deſign, in dark and equivocal terms, we conceive, that, in order to do away every ambiguity, the mode moſt open and candid in itſelf, as well as moſt regular and conformable to the uſage of Parliament, would have been by a bill to explain and amend, and not to declare.—And we cannot but behold this extraordinary bill with yet greater alarm, when it has been avowed that it is intended to operate as an act of indemnity for paſt meaſures not explicitly ſtated. Surely it is a propoſition abſurd and monſtrous on the very face of it, to call upon this Houſe to declare what was and is law, ſubject to proviſions which ſhall be. A declaration ſo qualified is a new ſpecies of bill of indemnity, which, unlike all others, does not content itſelf with holding forth terms of protection againſt the penal conſequences of an illegal act committed, but retroſpectively alters and reverſes the nature and eſſence of the action itſelf from its very origin, if certain proſpective conditions be ſubſequently obſerved.

2dly. Becauſe the preamble of the preſent bill, which muſt be preſumed to ſet forth the legal grounds of the propoſed declaration, does not appear to us in reality to contain any ſuch grounds. It offers nothing more than partial and pieced extracts from various ſections of the

24th

24th of his preſent Majeſty, two of which evidently convey only general powers to be exerciſed in "ſuch manner as in the ſaid act is directed," that is, ſubject to limitations and modifications not recited in the preamble; and the third of theſe extracts, which is taken from the concluſion of the 11th ſection of the act abovementioned, is in truth part of a clauſe *imperative* on the Directors, not enabling to the Commiſſioners; binding the former to obey the orders of the latter, (that is, all ſuch orders as they may lawfully iſſue under other parts of the act), but not conferring on the latter any portion of diſtinct power. Their powers, whatever they may be, muſt be ſought in the enabling clauſes of the act, by which alone this imperative clauſe can be conſtrued, but of which not a trace is to be diſcovered in the preamble.

3dly. Becauſe the limitations and reſtraints on the power of the Commiſſioners, which are now impoſed for the firſt time in this bill, carry with them an intimation highly derogatory to the honour and wiſdom of this Houſe; inaſmuch as they imply, that in the very moment when this Houſe felt the moſt tender apprehenſions for the ſafety of chartered rights, and when they were moſt anxiouſly alarmed for the conſequences of tranſferring the power and patronage of the Company even for a time, they conſciouſly and deliberately paſſed an act, by which thoſe rights were to be ſuperſeded, and that power and patronage in effect veſted in the Board of Controul for ever, without ſufficient checks and guards to protect the one, or to prevent the corrupt uſe of the other. The authors of theſe limiting and reſtraining clauſes have left to the majority of this Houſe no other refuge from the imputation of this inconſiſtency, but in an ignorance of that meaning, which we are now called upon to declare.

4thly. Becauſe if any ſuch limitations and reſtraints be indeed neceſſary, the proviſions of this bill, we are perſuaded, muſt prove nugatory and inefficient.

5thly. Becauſe coupling the act of the 24th of his Majeſty with all its accumulated explanations and amendments, and underſtanding the powers there conferred on the Commiſſioners to the extent implied in the preamble and limiting clauſes of the preſent bill, the ſyſtem eſtabliſhed by that act, in truth, realizes all the dangers which were ever attributed to another meaſure then recently rejected by this Houſe, and is certainly fruitful of formidable miſchiefs proper to itſelf, friendly to corrupt intrigue and cabal, hoſtile to all good government, and eſpecially abhorrent from the principles of our popular conſtitution.

The patronage of the Company (and this ſeems to be the moſt ſerious terror to the people of England) the Commiſſioners enjoy in the worſt mode, without that reſponſibility which is the natural ſecurity againſt malverſation and abuſe. They cannot immediately appoint, but they have that weight of recommendation and influence, which muſt ever inſeparably attend on ſubſtantial power, and which in the preſent caſe has not any where been attempted to be denied.

Should this fail them in the firſt inſtance, they can intimidate and encourage; they can ſuppreſs the approbation and the cenſure of the Directors on their own ſervants; they can ſubſtitute blame for praiſe, and praiſe for blame; or they may inſtantly recall whomſoever the Directors may appoint againſt their will; and this they may repeat, till they ultimately compel the Directors, haraſſed and over-awed, to nominate the man whom the Commiſſioners may wiſh to favour. Nor is this diſpoſal of patronage without reſponſibility, the only evil that characteriſes the ſyſtem; all the high powers and prerogatives with which the Commiſſioners are veſted they may exerciſe inviſibly, and thus for a period at leaſt invade, perhaps in a great meaſure finally baffle, all political reſponſibility; for they have a power of adminiſtering to their clerks and other officers an oath of ſecrecy framed for the occaſion by themſelves, and they poſſeſs in the India Houſe the ſuſpicious inſtrument of a ſecret committee, conſiſting only of the chairman, the deputy chairman, and one other director, all bound to them by an oath.—Through theſe they have ſent an arrangement for paying the debts of the Nabob of Arcot, beneficial to individuals, injurious to the Company, and fundamentally contradicting the plain principle of an expreſs clauſe in that very act by which their own Board was inſtituted; and through theſe they have concurred to tranſmit a diſpatch, altered too by themſelves, on a ſubject of mere trade, over which they profeſs to diſclaim all

right of management. After ſuch examples, we muſt confeſs, that our imaginations cannot figure to us any deſcription of buſineſs which may not be ſheltered behind the thick veil of the ſecret committee; and from our paſt experience relative to the firſt of theſe tranſactions, we are ſo juſtly ſenſible of the great advantages with which the ſervants of the Crown muſt argue on ſuch topics before an aſſembly conſtitutionally diſpoſed to a general confidence in them, that we ſhould be ſanguine indeed, did we but expect any conſiderable check to be given to the poſſible miſconduct of the Board of Controul, by the fears of a parliamentary enquiry.

6thly, Becauſe the operation of this bill, and of the act the meaning of which it was to declare, ought to have been limited to the duration of the exiſting charter. Whatever may be the right of the legiſlature to ſubject the trade and the general revenues of the Company to the inſpection and controul of a Board of Commiſſioners nominated by the Crown, ſo long as the Company continue in the enjoyment of an excluſive trade, and in the management of great territorial revenues; we muſt, however, maintain, that to perpetuate ſuch inſpection, and to render the ſignatures of that Board neceſſary to all the Company's diſpatches of every kind, when they may carry on their trade merely as a commercial corporation, without any monoply, and when they may remain in the management only of their own proper eſtates, is a meaſure of injuſtice wholly unprecedented, and an example liable to much reaſonable jealouſy in a commercial country like Great Britain.

On all theſe grounds of objection to the ſtyle and form of the bill, as a declaratory bill; to the incongruities, abſurdities, and deficiencies of the bill itſelf; to much of the principle, and to all the diſtinguiſhing characters of the ſyſtem which it is meant to declare, as well as to the perpetual operation which it gives to that ſyſtem, we think it incumbent upon us, here ſolemnly on the Journals of Parliament, to record our hearty diſſent, for the ſatisfaction of our conſciences, and for our juſtification to our fellow-citizens, and to poſterity.

Portland. Carliſle. Weſt. Fitzwilliam. Craven. Sandwich. Portcheſter. Derby. Devonſhire. Cholmondeley. Powis. Cardiff. Bedford. Loughborough. Buckingham. Hay (Earl of Kinnoul).

Trial of Mr Haſting's continued. p. 110.

SEVENTH DAY. *Friday, Feb.* 22.

THE court was this day exceedingly crowded. The expected deciſion of the Houſe of Lords on the form of proceeding, and the opening of the firſt charge by Mr Fox, were the apparent cauſes of the general anxiety.

As ſoon as the court was opened, the Lord Chancellor informed the managers, that they be directed to proceed upon the whole of the charges before the priſoner be called upon for his defence *."

On

* Againſt this determination, however, the following Proteſt was entered on the Lords Journals:—

DISSENTIENT,

1ſt. Becauſe we hold it to be primarily eſſential to the due adminiſtration of juſtice, that they who are to judge have a full, clear, and diſtinct knowlege of every part of the queſtion on which they are ultimately to decide: and in a cauſe of ſuch magnitude, extent, and variety, as the preſent, where iſſue is joined on acts done at times and places ſo diſtant, and with relation to perſons ſo different, as well as on crimes to diſcriminated from each other by their nature and tendency, we conceive that ſuch knowlege cannot but with extreme difficulty be obtained without a ſeparate conſideration of the ſeveral articles exhibited.

2d Becauſe we cannot with equal facility, accuracy, and confidence, apply and compare the evidence adduced, and more eſpecially the arguments urged by the proſecutors on one ſide, and the defendant on the other, if the whole charge be made one cauſe, as if the ſeveral articles be heard in the nature of ſeparate cauſes.

3d. Becauſe, admitting it to be a clear and acknowledged principle of juſtice, that the defendant againſt a criminal accuſation ſhould be at liberty to make his defence in ſuch form and manner as he ſhall deem moſt to his advantage; we are of opinion, that ſuch principle is only true ſo far forth as the uſe and operation thereof ſhall not be extended to defeat the ends of juſtice, or to create difficulties and delays equivalent to a direct defeat thereof; and becauſe we are of opinion, that the propoſition made by the Managers of the Houſe of Commons, if it had been agreed to, would not have deprived the defendant in this proſecution, of the fair and allowable benefit of ſuch principle taken in its true ſenſe; inaſmuch as it tended only to oblige him to apply his defence ſpecially and diſtinctly to each of the diſtinct and ſeparate articles of the impeachment, in the only mode in which the reſpective merits of the charge

and

On this Mr Fox roſe and ſaid, "My Lords, the committee beg leave to retire for a few minutes to conſult in what manner they ſhould proceed."—They accordingly withdrew for a few minutes —On their return, Mr Fox ſaid the committee were unwilling to believe that the Lords, by any trifling inaccuracy in the wording their order (the words were "directed to proceed") intended ſeriouſly to break in upon the conſtitutional power and privileges of the Commons. The privilege of impeachment was one of the moſt ancient and beſt founded privileges, recognized by all the beſt lawyers which this kingdom had ever produced, from Bracton down to Lord Coke, and from him to the late Judge Blackſtone. The *lex conſuetudo Parliamenti* had always been held the moſt ſacred part of the law of the land, even in the worſt of times. It was to be found in the journals and in the votes of both Houſes; and the Commons would never be ſo baſe as to ſurrender thoſe privileges, which form the beſt and ſureſt barrier of the liberty of the ſubject. The Commons of England claim the privilege of impeaching, and of conducting the proſecution in any manner that ſhall to them appear to be moſt conducive to public juſtice. They claim a right to carry up to their Lordſhips any freſh article, pending the trial of the articles already exhibited. They claim a right to exhibit any new article even during the moment their Lordſhips are deliberating upon their judgement. In ſhort, they claim an unlimited right to impeach, and manage the impeachment according to the *lex Parliamenti*, as eſtabliſhed for ages. After having made this repreſentation and claim againſt any reſtraint which might be impoſed by their Lordſhips, he ſaid, he would, on behalf of the Commons of England, not abandoning this claim of right, agree to go on according to their Lordſhips mode. He ſaid he felt a peculiar pride in ſtanding before that ancient tribunal in the character in which he then had the honour to appear, viz. that of one of the managers of a proſecution voted by the repreſentatives of the people, in the name of all the Commons of Great Britain. "It is a pride, however," ſays he, "that is not perſonal. It is, thank God, moſt nobly the reverſe of all that is forlid, diminutive, equivocal and baſe! It

and of the defence can be accurately compared and determined, or even retained in the memory, and not to limit or reſtrain him in the form and manner of conſtructing, explaining, or eſtabliſhing his defence.

4th. Becauſe, in the caſe of the Earl of Middleſex, and that of the Earl Strafford, and other caſes of much leſs magnitude, extent, and variety, than the preſent, this Houſe has directed the proceedings to be according to the mode now propoſed by the Managers on the part of the Commons.

5th. Becauſe, even if no precedent had exiſted, yet, from the new and diſtinguiſhing circumſtances of the preſent caſe, it would have been the duty of this Houſe to adopt the only mode of proceeding, which, founded on ſimplicity, can inſure perſpicuity, and obviate confuſion

6th. Becauſe we conceive, that the accepting the propoſal made by the Managers would have been no leſs conſonant to good policy than to ſubſtantial juſtice, ſince by poſſeſſing the acknowledged right of preferring their articles as ſo many ſucceſſive impeachments, the Commons have an undoubted power of compelling this Houſe in future virtually to adopt that mode which they now recommend; and if they ſhould ever be driven to ſtand on this extreme right, jealouſies muſt unavoidably enſue between the two Houſes, whoſe harmony is the vital principle of national proſperity, public juſtice muſt be delayed, if not defeated; the innocent might be haraſſed, and the guilty might eſcape.

7th. Becauſe many of the reaſons upon which a different mode of conducting their proſecution has been impoſed upon the Commons, as alledged in the debate upon this ſubject, appear to us of a ſtill more dangerous and alarming tendency than the meaſure itſelf, foraſmuch as we cannot hear but with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment and apprehenſion, that this Supreme Court of Judicature is to be concluded by the inſtituted rules of the practice of inferior Courts; and that the law of parliament, which we have ever conſidered as recognized and reverenced by all who reſpected and underſtood the laws and the conſtitution of this country, has neither form, authority, nor even exiſtence; a doctrine which we conceive to ſtrike directly at the root of all parliamentary proceeding by impeachment, and to be equally deſtructive of the eſtabliſhed rights of the Commons, and of the criminal juriſdiction of the Peers, and conſequently to tend to the degradation of both Houſes of Parliament, to diminiſh the vigour of public juſtice, and to ſubvert the fundamental principles of the conſtitution.

Portland Wentworth Fitzwilliam. Devonſhire. Bedford Stamford Cardiff Loughborough Derby. Craven

For the 1ſt, 2d, and 7th reaſons, *Mancheſter.*

For the 1ſt and 2d reaſons only, *Townſhend. Harcourt. Leiceſter.*

reaches,

reaches, and it decorates, all my friends —all with whom I act—the age, and nation!—Other impeachments have originated with the party then triumphant in the Houſe of Commons: it is the obvious boaſt of the preſent buſineſs, to have begun with thoſe too truly not there predominant; and I know not on which ſide admiration may moſt fondly lean—Whether over thoſe whoſe inventive ardour opened the career—or thoſe whoſe ingenuous candour ſo well and fairly aided it to this edifying concluſion! For ſurely it is grand and edifying indeed, to diſplay the collective vigour of national humanity, paramount over all!—to vaunt the dignifying, becauſe uſeful, inſtance, of two political parties uniting, unexpectedly, in the point of reciprocal diſintereſtedneſs!—finely foregoing every fair purpoſe of allowable ſelf-gratification!—ſheathing thoſe arms they both had wielded ſo ably to mutual annoyance; and attacking, with a different array, what they deemed, whether right or wrong was to be proved, the common enemy to Truth and Feeling.

At ſuch an effort, in the admiring view of ſurrounding nations, it were impious, if poſſible, to be calm!—Indifference were infenſibility—that prophaned each ſacred influence in Heaven and Earth!—There was no collective virtue ſuperior—in the hiſtory of England—in the hiſtory of man! It ſprang from motives, of all others the moſt high and pure—the good of others;—and it flowed to conſequences, of all others the moſt gratifying and enduring—the well founded approbation of ourſelves!"—The Houſe of Commons, Mr Fox obſerved, formed the diſtinguiſhing feature of the Britiſh conſtitution, and gave it that pre-eminence which it poſſeſſes over thoſe of the neighbouring ſtates. Of the functions of that Houſe, the moſt important was undoubtedly the privilege of impeachment, which it was now exerciſing.—It was that which gave ſpirit and energy to the other parts of the conſtitution, which without its vital impulſe would languiſh and decay.—Laws might be formed approaching to perfection—but human nature would always be frail and imperfect. By this power of impeachment it therefore fortunately happened, that a judgement was placed over the heads of judges; and governors, inveſted with high powers, were taught to feel that they were ſtill ſubject to one ſuperior.—This legal and wholeſome fear was therefore, without doubt, the vivifying principle of the conſtitution.—Their Lordſhips would recollect, that moſt if not all of the ancient impeachments had been agitated on a ſudden, in a moment of party-rage and fury, and had been uniformly brought forward by the triumphant ſide of the Houſe of Commons. In the preſent inſtance, far different had been the origin, far different the complexion and progreſs of the proſecution. After many years of laborious inveſtigation and enquiry, upon full and mature conviction, in a deliberate manner, and free from heat or indignation, or any impulſe of the moment, charges of high crimes and miſdemeanors had been exhibited againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq; in the Houſe of Commons, by thoſe who were well known to form a party, weak indeed, in point of weight or authority compared to that party which was the triumphant one.

Mr Fox then proceeded to open the charge reſpecting the Rajah of Benares. He began by narrating briefly and perſpicuouſly the hiſtory of the diſtrict of Benares. It was granted, he obſerved, by the Vizir Sujah Dowlah, in the year 1764, to Bullwant Sing, to be by him fully retained, and ſubject only to a tribute of twenty-two lacks yearly. On the deceaſe of Bullwant Sing, in the year 1770, the grant was renewed to his ſon Cheyt Sing, the preſent Rajah, on the ſame terms:—it was again confirmed to him, though for what reaſon is not known, in the year 1773; and to this laſt grant Mr Haſtings was a witneſs and guarantee on the part of the Eaſt-India Company. In the year 1775, Aſoph ul Dowlah, the ſon and ſucceſſor of Sujah Dowlah, thought proper to make a demand on the Rajah of an advance in the tribute of five lacks. This extortion was firmly reſiſted by Mr Briſtow, then Reſident at the court of the Vizir, by deſire of Mr Haſtings, as guarantee of the late treaty. The Rajah had at that time been received as the friend, and ſolicited as the ally, of the Eaſt-India Company; and on this interference, the Vizir Aſoph ul Dowlah thought it adviſeable to recede from his claim. In the ſame year, 1775, the ſovereignty which the Vizir poſſeſſed over the Rajah and his territory, together with the annual tribute, was transferred to the Company. It would be abſurd to ſay, that when the ſovereignty was thus transferred, its rights were

more

more enlarged than when they appertained to the original poſſeſſor. In July 1778, Mr Haſtings, however, made a demand on the Rajah of an additional ſum of five lacks of rupees, or 50,000l. The pretext for this was the report received of the war with France being about to commence. If their Lordſhips, Mr Fox remarked, had merely a general and popular knowledge of this ſubject, on hearing that the unfortunate Rajah had been diveſted of all authority, and exiled from his dominions, they would undoubtedly ſuppoſe that Cheyt Sing had refuſed to pay the fine, and had been thus puniſhed for his contumacy. But what in that caſe would have been their aſtoniſhment to learn, that he had not only paid it to the laſt ſhilling, but had advanced the ſame ſum on a ſimilar requiſition in 1779 and 1780, the two ſucceeding years. In each it had been demanded in July, and paid in the October following; and this delay was the ſole crime imputed to him by Mr Haſtings, as far as reſpected this part of their tranſactions.

The Council, he remarked, had, on a former occaſion, *recommended* to the Rajah of Benares, to keep up a force of 2000 cavalry for their mutual ſecurity, which were to be paid for at a ſettled rate, if taken into the ſervice of the Company. This requiſition, on the Rajah ſtating its impoſſibility, was moderated to 1000. Cheyt Sing ſtill declared that he had but 1300, five hundred of which he offered to furniſh, and to ſupply the deficiency with 500 matchlock-men, to be alſo at his expence.—At the ſame time, he attempted to conciliate the friendſhip and protection of Mr Haſtings by a preſent of 20,000l. which the Governor received, as he afterwards ſuggeſted, for the uſe of the Company; as if ſuch a voluntary gift was to be expected from a man worn out with extortion, if it was not obviouſly meant as a bribe to purchaſe a reſcue from future oppreſſion. Yet with all theſe conceſſions Mr Haſtings declares, that his patience was exhauſted; and "I determined, ſaid he, to turn his crimes to the advantage of the Company, by impoſing a heavy fine on his diſobedience."—He accordingly writes a letter to the Rajah, demanding peremptorily a fine of *fifty lacks*, or 500,000l. and proceeds himſelf to Benares, to enforce the requiſition, and actually placed him under an arreſt. The reſcue of the unfortunate Rajah, with the maſſacre both of Europeans and Gentoos which followed, were too well known to require a particular deſcription.

On the diſproportion of the ſuppoſed crime to the actual puniſhment, Mr Fox dwelt with much diffuſeneſs, yet with infinite force. The fine of 500,000l. he ſaid, was ſo much beyond all bounds, that the *finger* of the *law*, on that occaſion, was heavier than the *loins* of a *King*; and that if ſuch was *Britiſh juſtice*, the miſerable Hindoo ſhould pray that it might be exchanged for *Tartarian barbarity*.—Mr Haſtings had lately been compared to a conqueror, whoſe fame filled the univerſe:—a character ſo exalted as to diſpute precedence with the ſecond perſonage in the kingdom * had aſſimilated Warren Haſtings to Alexander the Great. But if any reſemblance were found, it could not be to Alexander when his mercies and his victories kept an equal pace;—it could not be to the generous or forgiving conqueror;—the likeneſs muſt be meant to Alexander maddened after a debauch; to Alexander in petulant wantonneſs ſetting temples on fire—to Alexander when his follies and his crimes had excited horror and contempt ſufficient to obſcure the radiance of his former glories.

The principal points on which Mr Fox dwelt as highly criminal, were the demand of the additional five lacks beyond the ſtated tribute, and the enormous penalty of 500,000l. which was demanded, though not received; and to theſe points he ſaid, the evidence ſhould principally be directed. He concluded by enforcing very ſtrongly the neceſſity of puniſhing the late Governor-General. Their Lordſhips muſt now become, he ſaid, either the avengers, or the accomplices of his crimes. They could not now plead ignorance of the facts which had been ſo plainly ſtated, and which ſhould be ſo fully proved. The affairs of India had long been hid in a darkneſs hoſtile to enquiry, as it was friendly to guilt;—but by the exertions of one man, theſe clouds had been diſſipated. The ardent virtue, the ſublime genius, and that glowing enthuſiaſm ſo eſſential to the operations of both, had, with the application of years, left them nothing of information at preſent to deſire. There was a time when

* Alluding, it is ſaid, to the Chancellor's having diſputed precedency in the daily proceſſion to this trial with the Prince of Wales.

the

the name of a Spaniard was infamous on account of the cruelties practiſed in their foreign colonies, and not avenged at home; ſo had we not eſcaped our ſhare of diſgrace; and it reſted with the preſent deciſion, whether the name of Briton, proud and glorious as it has been, ſhould be doomed to honour or to ſcorn. The Commons had done their duty in bringing to their bar the perſon accuſed, and they were now to decide, whether by his acquittal or puniſhment, the infamy ſhould reſt with the nation or the individual.—Mr Fox was three hours elucidating this charge; when he had done, the court immediately adjourned.

EIGHTH DAY. *Monday, Feb.* 25.

Mr Grey followed Mr Fox on the remaining part of this charge; but as the ground has been in a great degree preoccupied we forbear to follow him. He was nearly two hours in delivering his ſpeech; he was fervid, graceful, and impreſſive. Having ſummed up the whole of the charge, he concluded as follows.

"I hope not much longer to be troubleſome. I beg indulgence but for a few words more.

If, my Lords, in going over my appointed ground, I have ever been hurried too faſt or carried too far;—if my imagination has, againſt my wiſh, ſeemed at times over heated as it went, and the *verbum ardens*, ſtrayed away from the proper aim—let my heart be underſtood to be involuntary—let my excitements be acknowledged pure. I hope I may with full credit diſavow malice. I pant for truth; but I cannot, here, look for it without emotion!

Who can, who ſhould be unmoved, when he becomes the ſpectator of enormities!—when he is delegated to a ſacred ſervice for the detection of guilt!—when he thinks he can trace criminality to its proofs, as certainly as he has ſympathy for its conſequences!

Think, my Lords, if you can, without rational anger, of outrage—exaction—devaſtation—and death!—the plunder of provinces!—the diſtreſs of nations!—all nature blaſted by the withering malignity of man!—the helpleſs and the unoffending—what is uſeful, and what is honourable—the peaſant, and the prince—all prematurely ſwept together to the grave!

His deeds—whoever ſins up to deeds like theſe—his deeds be on his head!—he, by whom the ſeeds of ruin are ſcattered—his is the harveſt of iniquity—the penal reſponſibility, at each exact tribunal, here and hereafter!

Thus, my Lords, you cannot help forgiving the ſtrong emotions, which your own honour and humanity muſt feel.

But there is more to be forgiven.—I have much poſitive imperfection.—I have more comparative deficience to deplore.—I have, alas! taken a taſk that is above my ſtrength—and have been forced to follow *multa gemens longo intervallo*, after abilities ſuch as no ſtrength, I know, can keep up with!

However, thank God, I have tried to do my duty; and the beſt of men can do no more! If I fall, perhaps, on an eſtimate of talents—I hope to riſe, without preſumption, on the claims of fair intention!

And, after all, it is not genius—it is not oratory—it is not the charm of unexpected throws of language, nor the rapt gaze after new ſublimity in ideas—No, my Lords, it is nature!—it is truth!—it is from duties well done—from privileges well aſſerted—from the ſteady maintenance of every thing right, and from the ſtrong impeachment of all who are wrong, that we can ſatisfy the claims of exiſtence and reſponſibility!—decorate ourſelves with the only ennobling quality, worth—and tranſmit the remembrance of ourſelves, and the very name of our country with common honour to our children."

When Mr Grey had concluded, the managers began to adduce their evidence on this charge. The remaining part of this day, and the 9th, 10th, and 11th, were taken up by the examination of witneſſes, and reading of papers.—The witneſſes examined were, J. Stables, Eſq; Fox Calcraft, Eſq; and Mr Benn.

As Mr Benn was proceeding in his examination, which did not ſeem to ſatisfy the Managers, a queſtion was propoſed, tending to convey, that he gave another account before the Houſe of Commons.

The counſel for Mr Haſtings objected to this queſtion; and the court adjourned to April 10.

TWELFTH DAY. *Thurſday, April* 10.

When the court was opened, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Managers, that he was directed by their Lordſhips to inform them, that "when a witneſs, produced and examined diſclaimed all knowledge of any matter ſo interrogated, it is not

not competent for the Managers to purſue ſuch examination by propoſing a queſtion, containing the particulars of an anſwer ſuppoſed to have been made by ſuch witneſs in any other place, and demanding of him whether the particulars ſo ſuggeſted were not the anſwer he had made." Therefore he informed the Managers, that the laſt queſtion put to Mr Benn was incompetent.

On this the Managers withdrew, and on their return Mr Fox, in a ſhort ſpeech, informed their Lordſhips, that the Managers could not acquieſce in the reſolution without expreſſing their poſitive diſſent from the principle on which it was made; but as they were ſolicitous of proſecuting the charges with diſpatch as well as vigour, they had reſolved for the time to acquieſce, but to acquieſce under a ſolemn proteſt, which he now made.

Mr Benn was again called to the bar, on his further examination, and then Col. Gardner, who was the laſt evidence on this charge. After which the court adjourned.

THIRTEENTH DAY. *Friday, April* 11.

The court being aſſembled, Mr Anſtruther began to ſum up the whole of the evidence on the firſt charge. He entered very fully, in a ſpeech of three hours and a half in length, into the hiſtory of the tranſactions between Mr Haſtings and the Rajah of Benares, and was particularly happy in the manner in which he elucidated this complicated buſineſs. —Mr Anſtruther then took notice of the different arguments which had fallen from the advocates of Mr Haſtings, in reply to the particulars of this charge. It had been urged, that the whole of his conduct in India, though repugnant perhaps to particular ſtatutes, was ſtrictly conſonant to the uniform practice in Aſia. "Would it have been borne," aſked Mr Anſtruther, "in the Roman government, even at its moſt degenerate period, in a provincial governor, on his trial for oppreſſion, to have proteſted againſt that ſyſtem of juriſprudence which he had violated,—to have exclaimed, "Try me not by your mild inſtitutes—try me not by the code of Juſtinian,—for theſe accord not with the ſyſtem I have purſued;—try me, on the contrary, by the practices of a Nero and a Caligula, and by thoſe ſhall my journal of deſolation be fully juſtified." —Yet this was preciſely held forth by Mr Haſtings—"Try me not," ſaid he, "by the Britiſh laws; ſubject me not to the code of Aſiatic juſtice; but try me by the practices of Coſſim Ali Cawn and Aliverdi Cawn, for their perfidy of oppreſſion will find an ample ſtore of precedent!"

He concluded by aſſuring their Lordſhips, that no pains had been ſpared by the Committee to bring forward thoſe parts only of the evidence on this charge, which went directly to prove thoſe facts on which the charge had been originally founded.

Mr Benn and Colonel Gardner were then called in, and aſked a few queſtions by the Earl of Suffolk, reſpecting chiefly the firſt inſults offered to the Rajah of Benares, at the time of his arreſt, and the treatment of Doorgbidjee Sing during the time of his impriſonment. To a queſtion, "Whether, according to the cuſtoms of the nation, it was not a ſevere inſult to deprive Doorgbidjee, whilſt confined, of his *houcca*, or tobacco pipe?" Mr Benn replied, "That it was not more than taking from an Engliſh gentleman his *ſnuff-box*."

Mr Burke then ſaid, that before the buſineſs was finally ſubmitted to the juſtice of their Lordſhips, he found it neceſſary to trouble their Lordſhips with a few words on the nature of the evidence which had been produced. It was to be recollected, that ſome of thoſe men who had been called to their bar had been the inſtruments of that tyranny which was now arraigned. Thoſe who were deputed to oppreſs, were therefore to be treated with caution, when they ſpoke of the meaſure of the oppreſſion. It was eaſily to be ſeen, that thoſe who had inflicted the injuſtice, would not uſe the harſheſt terms when ſpeaking of its meaſure and its rate. Of this nature appeared to be the evidence of that perſon who had ſpoken of the privation of the *houcca*, during the impriſonment of Doorgbidjee Sing. To ſome of their Lordſhips, happy in large fortunes, and nurſed in the lap of indolence, ſuch circumſtances might appear trifling; but to the wretched priſoner, deprived of every comfort, the ſmalleſt alleviation of his miſery was of importance, and left a *vacuum* in the forlorn reſidue of his enjoyments. It was equal in that caſe what the object might be—even a ſnuff-box or a tobacco-box became matters of moment. Their Lordſhips might have heard of a priſoner in the Baſtile, whoſe ſolitude and miſery found a reſpite

in the play of a *ſpider*, which he had trained in ſome degree of familiarity. In that ſingle enjoyment he bore his ſorrows without repining; but the circumſtance being diſcovered by his keeper, that inhumanity which cruſhed the *ſpider*, plunged the other victim into a deſpair which terminated his exiſtence.

With reſpect to the treatment of Cheyt Sing on his arreſt, it was only neceſſary, Mr Burke obſerved, to caſt a brief retroſpect to the circumſtances. The Rajah had been oppreſſed, until he could find no refuge, and degraded in the eyes of his people, beyond the reach of human conſolation.—He had returned to his cloſet, to addreſs himſelf to the Divinity—the Common Father of All. He was there ſuffered to be inſulted by a *Chubdar*, a wretch of the meaneſt claſs. Thoſe who had permitted this deed, had forgotten the maxim, *Quod res eſt ſacra miſer*. If they had not remembered the reverence due to a Prince and Prieſt, they ſhould have known that there was a ſacredneſs in miſery, and have reſpected his wretchedneſs, even when they overlooked his rank. In revenging this inſult, his ſubjects had merely done their duty. They had done what every Britiſh ſubject, it was to be hoped, would do, if they ſaw their Sovereign ſo degraded. To ſay, the Rajah, who was a Commander, a Prince, ſhould not be diſgraced, from being arreſted by one who had formerly been his ſervant, and at the hour of his devotions, was ridiculous. And for what reaſon? Why, becauſe he was not a *Bramin*—or a Prieſt. A very admirable reaſon indeed!—"Suppoſe, (ſaid the orator, and with an audacity that was felicitous) ſuppoſe, merely for the ſake of elucidating the point, that the Lord Chancellor of England, who holds important ſway in the Church of England, though he is not of the ſacred order of Biſhops, ſhould by any profane eye be diſcovered at prayers, and that the intruder, with an irreverent diſregard of the ſanctity, or an unholy diſbelief of the ſincerity of his devotions, ſhould diſturb him in his pious addreſs to the Deity, would your Lordſhips think it ſtrange if the faithful domeſtics of the noble and reverend Lord ſhould take ſummary vengeance of the delinquent?" The whole court was in a roar of laughter at this novel ſlight.—The court broke up at half paſt [illegible].—This finiſhes the firſt charge.

NEW BOOKS.

Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh continued. [p. 131.]

THE following Ode on the Popular Superſtitions of the Highlands, written by the late Mr William Collins, and communicated by the Rev. Dr Alexander Carlyle, is inſerted among the papers of the Literary Claſs. It is preceded by the following introduction and letters.

"At a meeting of the Literary Claſs of the Royal Society, held on Monday 19th April 1784, the Rev. Dr Carlyle read an ode, written by the late Mr William Collins, and addreſſed to John Home, Eſq; (author of Douglas, &c.) on his return to Scotland in 1749. The committee appointed to ſuperintend the publication of the Society's Tranſactions, having judged this ode to be extremely deſerving of a place in that collection, requeſted Mr Alex. Fraſer Tytler, one of their number, to procure from Dr Carlyle every degree of information which he could give concerning it. This information, which forms a proper introduction to the poem itſelf, is contained in the two following letters.

Letter from Mr Alex. Fraſer Tytler to Mr John Robiſon, General Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Dear Sir,

At the deſire of the Committee for publiſhing the Royal Society's Tranſactions, I wrote to Dr Carlyle, requeſting of him an account of all ſuch particulars regarding Mr Collins's poem as were known to him, and which were, in his opinion, proper to be communicated to the public. I received from him the incloſed anſwer, and he tranſmitted to me, at the ſame time, the original manuſcript in Mr Collins's hand-writing. It is evidently the *prima cura* of the poem, as you will perceive from the alterations made in the manuſcript, by deleting many lines and words, and ſubſtituting others, which are written above them. In particular, the greateſt part of the twelfth ſtanza is new modelled in that manner. Theſe variations I have marked in notes on the copy which is incloſed, and I think they ſhould be printed: for literary people are not indifferent to information of this kind, which ſhews the progreſſive improvment of a thought in the mind of a man of genius.

This ode is, beyond all doubt, the poem alluded to in the Life of Collins by Johnſon,

Johnſon, who, mentioning a viſit made by Dr Warton and his brother to the poet in his laſt illneſs, ſays, "He ſhewed "them, at the ſame time, an ode, in- "ſcribed to Mr John Home, on the ſu- "perſtitions of the Highlands, which "they thought ſuperior to his other "works, but which no ſearch has yet "found." Collins himſelf, it appears from this paſſage, had kept a copy of the poem, which, conſidering the unhappy circumſtances that attended his laſt illneſs, it is no wonder was miſlaid or loſt; and, but for that fortunate hint given by Johnſon, it appears from Dr Carlyle's letter, that the original manuſcript would, in all probability, have undergone the ſame fate.

Struck with the ſingular beauty of this poem, of which I believe no man of taſte will ſay that Dr Warton and his brother have over-rated the merit, I could not help regretting the mutilated form in which it appeared; and, in talking on that ſubject to my friend Mr Henry Mackenzie of the Exchequer, (a gentleman well known to the literary world by many ingenious productions), I propoſed to him the taſk of ſupplying the fifth ſtanza, and the half of the ſixth, which were entirely loſt. How well he has executed that taſk, the public will judge; who, unleſs warned by the inverted commas that diſtinguiſh the ſupplemental verſes, would probably never have diſcovered the chaſm. Several hemiſtichs, and words left blank by Mr Collins, had before been very happily ſupplied by Dr Carlyle. Theſe are likewiſe marked by inverted commas. They are a proof that this poem, as Dr Carlyle has remarked, was haſtily compoſed; but this circumſtance evinces, at the ſame time, the vigour of the author's imagination, and the ready command he poſſeſſed of harmonious numbers.—I am &c.

Dr Carlyle *to Alex. Fraſer Tytler, Eſq;*

Sir,

I ſend you incloſed the original manuſcript of Mr Collins's poem, that, by comparing with it the copy which I read to the Society, you may be able to anſwer moſt of the queries put to me by the Committee of the Royal Society.

The manuſcript is in Mr Collins's hand-writing, and fell into my hands among the papers of a friend of mine and Mr John Home's, who died as long ago as the year 1754. Soon after I found the poem, I ſhewed it to Mr Home, who told me, that it had been addreſſed to him by Mr Collins, on his leaving London in the year 1749: That it was haſtily compoſed and incorrect; but that he would one day find leiſure to look it over with care. Mr Collins and Mr Home had been made acquainted by Mr John Barrow, (the *cordial youth* mentioned in the firſt ſtanza), who had been for ſome time at the univerſity of Edinburgh, had been a volunteer along with Mr Home in the year 1746, had been taken priſoner with him at the battle of Falkirk, and had eſcaped, together with him and five or ſix other gentlemen, from the caſtle of Down. Mr Barrow reſided in 1749 at Wincheſter, where Mr Collins and Mr Home were, for a week or two, together on a viſit. Mr Barrow was paymaſter in America in the war that commenced in 1756, and died in that country.

I thought no more of the poem, till a few years ago, when, on reading Dr Johnſon's life of Collins, I conjectured that it might be the very copy of verſes which he mentions, which he ſays was much prized by ſome of his friends, and for the loſs of which he expreſſes regret. I ſought for it among my papers; and perceiving that a ſtanza and a half were wanting, I made the moſt diligent ſearch I could for them, but in vain. Whether or not this great chaſm was in the poem when it firſt came into my hands, is more than I can remember at this diſtance of time.

As a curious and valuable *fragment*, I thought it could not appear with more advantage than in the Collection of the Royal Society.—I am, &c.

An Ode on the Popular Superſtitions of the Highlands of Scotland, conſidered as the ſubject of Poetry

I.

H——, thou return'ſt from Thames, whoſe Naiads long
Have ſeen thee ling'ring, with a fond delay,
Mid thoſe ſoft friends, whoſe hearts, ſome future day,
Shall melt, perhaps, to hear thy tragic ſong.
Go, not unmindful of that cordial youth*,
Whom, long endear'd, thou leav'ſt by Lavant's ſide;
Together let us wiſh him laſting truth,
And joy untainted with his dear-bought bride.
Go! nor regardleſs, while theſe numbers boaſt

* *See the preceding letter from Dr Carlyle.*

My ſhort-liv'd bliſs, forget my ſocial name;
But think far off how, on the ſouthern coaſt,
I met thy friendſhip with an equal flame!
Freſh to that ſoil thou turn'ſt, whoſe ev'ry vale
Shall prompt the poet, and his ſong demand:
To thee thy copious ſubjects ne'er ſhall fail;
Thou need'ſt but take the pencil to thy hand,
And paint what all believe who own thy genial land.

II.

There muſt thou wake perforce thy Doric quill,
'Tis Fancy's land to which thou fett'ſt thy feet:
Where ſtill, 'tis ſaid, the fairy people meet
Beneath each birken ſhade on mead or hill.
There each trim laſs that ſkims the milky ſtore
To the ſwart tribes their creamy bowl allots;
By night they ſip it round the cottage-door,
While airy minſtrels warble jocund notes.
There every herd, by ſad experience, knows
How, wing'd with fate, their elf-ſhot arrows fly;
When the ſick ewe her ſummer food foregoes,
Or ſtretch'd on earth, the heart-ſmit heifers lie.
Such airy beings awe the untutor'd ſwain:
Nor thou, though learn'd, his homelier thoughts neglect;
Let thy ſweet muſe the rural faith ſuſtain:
Theſe are the themes of ſimple ſure effect,
That add new conqueſts to her boundleſs reign,
And fill, with double force, her heart-commanding ſtrain.

III.

Ev'n yet preſerv'd, how often may'ſt thou hear,
Where to the pole the Boreal mountains run,
Taught by the father to his liſt'ning ſon
Strange lays, whoſe power had charm'd a Spencer's ear.
At ev'ry pauſe, before thy mind poſſeſt,
Old Runic bards ſhall ſeem to riſe around,
With uncouth lyres, in many-coloured veſt,
Their matted hair with boughs fantaſtic crown'd:
Whether thou bid'ſt the well-taught hind repeat *
The choral dirge that mourns ſome chieftain brave,
When ev'ry ſhrieking maid her boſom beat,
And ſtrew'd with choiceſt herbs his ſcented grave;

Or whether, ſitting in the ſhepherd's ſhiel *,
Thou hear'ſt ſome ſounding tale of war's alarms;
When, at the bugle's call, with fire and ſteel,
The ſturdy clans pour'd forth their bony ſwarms,
And hoſtile brothers met to prove each other's arms.

IV.

'Tis thine to ſing, how framing hideous ſpells
In Sky's lone iſle the gifted wizzard " ſits †,"
" Waiting in" wintry cave " his wayward fits ‡;"
Or in the depth § of Uiſt's dark foreſts dwells:
How they, whoſe ſight ſuch dreary dreams engroſs,
With their own viſions oft aſtoniſh'd droop,
When o'er the wat'ry ſtrath or quaggy moſs
They ſee the gliding ghoſts unbodied troop.
Or if in ſports, or on the feſtive green,
Their " piercing **" glance ſome fated youth deſcry,
Who, now perhaps in luſty vigour ſeen
And roſy health, ſhall ſoon lamented die.
For them the viewleſs forms of air obey
Their bidding heed ††, and at their beck repair.
They know what ſpirit brews the ſtormful day,
And heartleſs, oft like moody madneſs ſtare
To ſee the phantom train their ſecret work prepare.

V.

‡‡ " Or on ſome billying rock that ſhades the deep,
They view the lurid ſigns that croſs the ſky,
Where, in the weſt, the brooding tempeſts lie,
And hear their firſt, faint, ruſtling pennons ſweep.
Or in the arched cave, where deep and dark
The broad, unbroken billows heave and ſwell,
In horid muſings rapt, they ſit to mark
The labouring moon; or liſt the nightly yell

* *Firſt written,* relate.

* *A kind of hut, built for a ſummer habitation to the herdſmen, when the cattle are ſent to graze in diſtant paſtures.*

† *Collins had written,* ſeer.

‡ *Collins had written,* Lodg'd in the wintry cave with—*and had left the line imperfect: Altered and the chaſm ſupplied by Dr Carlyle.*

§ *Firſt written,* gloom.

‖ *Firſt written,* afflicted.

** *A blank in the manuſcript. The word* piercing *ſupplied by Dr Carlyle.*

†† *Firſt written,* mark.

‡‡ *A leaf of the manuſcript, containing the fifth ſtanza, and one half of the ſixth, is here loſt. The chaſm is ſupplied by Mr Mackenzie.*

Of

Of that dread ſpirit, whoſe gigantic form
The ſeer's entranced eye can well ſurvey,
Through the dim air who guides the driving ſtorm,
And points the wretched bark its deſtin'd prey.
Or him who hovers, on his flagging wing,
O'er the dire whirlpool, that, in ocean's waſte,
Draws inſtant down whate'er devoted thing
The failing breeze within its reach hath plac'd—
The diſtant ſeaman hears, and flies with trembling haſte.

VI.

Or, if on land the fiend exerts his ſway,
Silent he broods o'er quickſand, bog, or fen,
Far from the ſhelt'ring roof and haunts of men,
When witched darkneſs ſhuts the eye of day,
And ſhrouds each ſtar that wont to cheer the night;
Or, if the drifted ſnow perplex the way,
With treach'rous gleam he lures the fated wight,
And leads him ſtound'ring on, and quite aſtray."
What though far off, from ſome dark dell eſpied
His glimm'ring mazes cheer th' excurſive ſight,
Yet turn, ye wand'rers, turn your ſteps aſide,
Nor truſt the guidance of that faithleſs light;
For watchful, lurking 'mid th' unruſtling reed,
At thoſe mirk * hours the wily monſter lies,
And liſtens oft to hear the paſſing ſteed,
And frequent round him rolls his ſullen eyes,
If chance his ſavage wrath may ſome weak wretch ſurpriſe.

VII.

Ah, luckleſs ſwain, o'er all unbleſt indeed!
Whom late bewilder'd in the dank, dark fen,
Far from his flocks and ſmoking hamlet then!
To that ſad ſpot † his wayward fate ſhall lead!
On him enrag'd, the fiend, in angry mood,
Shall never look with pity's kind concern,
But inſtant, furious, raiſe the whelming flood
O'er its drown'd bank, forbidding all return.
Or, if he meditate his wiſh'd eſcape
To ſome dim hill that ſeems uprifing near,
To his faint eye the grim and griſly ſhape,
In all its terrors clad, ſhall wild appear.
Meantime, the wat'ry ſurge ſhall round him riſe,
Pour'd ſudden forth from ev'ry ſwelling ſource.
What now remains but tears and hopeleſs ſighs?
His fear-ſtrook limbs have loſt their youthly force,
And down the waves he floats, a pale and breathleſs corſe.

VIII.

For him, in vain, his anxious wife ſhall wait,
Or wander forth to meet him on his way;
For him, in vain, at to-fall of the day,
His babes ſhall linger at th' unclofing gate ‡.
Ah, ne'er ſhall he return! Alone, if night
Her travell'd limbs in broken ſlumbers ſteep,
With dropping willows dreſt, his mournful ſpirit
Shall viſit ſad, perchance, her ſilent ſleep:
Then he, perhaps, with moiſt and wat'ry hand,
Shall fondly ſeem to preſs her ſhudd'ring cheek §,
And with his blue ſwoln face before her ſtand,
And, ſhiv'ring cold, theſe piteous accents ſpeak:
Purſue ‖, dear wife, thy daily toils purſue
At dawn or dusk, induſtrious as before;
Nor e'er of me one haplefs thought renew,
While I lie welt'ring on the ozier'd ſhore,
Drown'd by the Kaelpie's ¶ wrath, nor e'er ſhall aid thee more!

IX.

Unbounded is thy range; with varied ſtyle
Thy muſe may, like thoſe feath'ry tribes which ſpring
From their rude rocks, extend her ſkirting wing
Round the moiſt marge of each cold Hebrid iſle,
To that hoar pile which ſtill its ruin ſhows **:
In whoſe ſmall vaults a pigmy folk is found,
Whoſe bones the delver with his ſpade upthrows,
And culls them, wond'ring, from the hallow'd ground!
Or thither where beneath the ſhow'ry weſt
The mighty kings of three fair realms are laid ††:
Once

* *Firſt written,* cottage.

† *Firſt written,* Shall ſeem to preſs her cold and ſhudd'ring cheek.

‡ *Firſt written,* proceed.

§ *A name given in Scotland to a ſuppoſed ſpirit of the waters.*

‖ *On the largeſt of the* Flannan iſlands *(iſles of the Hebrides) are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St Flannan. This is reckoned by the inhabitants of the Weſtern Iſles a place of uncommon ſanctity. One of the Flannan iſlands is termed the* Ile of Pigmies; *and Martin ſays, there have been many ſmall bones dug up here, reſembling in miniature thoſe of the human body.*

** *The iſland of* Iona or Icolmkill. *See Martin's Deſcription of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. That author informs us, that forty-eight kings of Scotland, four kings of Ireland, and five*

of

* *Firſt written,* ſad.

† *A blank in the manuſcript. The line filled up by Dr Carlyle.*

Once foes, perhaps, together now they reſt.
No ſlaves revere them, and no wars invade:
Yet frequent now, at midnight's ſolemn hour,
The rifted mounds their yawning cells unfold,
And forth the monarchs ſtalk with ſov'reign pow'r
In pageant robes, and wreath'd with ſheeny gold,
And on their twilight tombs aerial council hold.

X.

But, O! o'er all, forget not Kilda's race *,
On whoſe bleak rocks, which brave the waſting tides,
Fair Nature's daughter, Virtue, yet abides.
Go, juſt, as they, their blameleſs manners trace!
Then to my ear tranſmit ſome gentle ſong
Of thoſe whoſe lives are yet ſincere and plain,
Their bounded walks the rugged cliffs along,
And all their proſpect but the wintry main.
With ſparing temp'rance, at the needful time,
They drain the ſainted ſpring, or, hunger-preſt,
Along th' Atlantic rock undreading climb,
And of its eggs deſpoil the Solan's neſt.
Thus bleſt in primal innocence they live,
Suffic'd and happy with that frugal fare
Which taſteful toil and hourly danger give.
Hard is their ſhallow ſoil, and bleak and bare;
Nor ever vernal bee was heard to murmur there!

XI.

Nor need'ſt thou bluſh, that ſuch falſe themes engage
Thy gentle mind, of fairer ſtores poſſeſt;
For not alone they touch the village breaſt,
But fill'd in elder time th' hiſtoric page.
There Shakeſpeare's ſelf, with ev'ry garland crown'd †,
In muſing hour, his wayward ſiſters found,
And with their terrors dreſt the magic ſcene.
From them he ſung, when mid his bold deſign,
Before the Scot afflicted and aghaſt,
The ſhadowy kings of Banquo's fated line,
Through the dark cave in gleamy pageant paſt
Proceed, nor quit the tales which, ſimply told,
Could once ſo well my anſw'ring boſom pierce;
Proceed, in forceful ſounds and colours bold
The native legends of thy land rehearſe;
To ſuch adapt thy lyre, and ſuit thy powerful verſe.

XII.

In ſcenes like theſe, which, daring to depart
From ſober truth, are ſtill to nature true,
And call forth freſh delight to fancy's view,
Th' heroic muſe employed her Taſſo's art!
How have I trembled, when at Tancred's ſtroke,
Its guſhing blood the gaping cypreſs pour'd;
When each live plant with mortal accents ſpoke,
And the wild blaſt upheav'd the vaniſh'd ſword *!
How have I ſat, when pip'd the penſive wind,
To hear his harp, by Britiſh Fairfax ſtrung,
Prevailing poet, whoſe undoubting mind
Believ'd the magic wonders which he ſung!
Hence at each ſound imagination glows;
Hence his warm lay with ſofteſt ſweetneſs flows;
Melting it flows, pure, num'rous, ſtrong and clear,
And fills th' impaſſion'd heart, and wins th' harmonious ear †.

XIII.

All hail, ye ſcenes that o'er my ſoul prevail,
Ye "ſpacious ‡" firths and lakes which far away,
Are by ſmooth Annan fill'd, or paſt'ral Tay,
Or Don's romantic ſprings, at diſtance, hail!

* *Theſe four lines were originally written thus:*
"How have I trembled, when at Tancred's ſide,
Like him I ſtalk'd, and all his paſſions felt:
When charm'd by Ilmen, through the foreſt wide,
Bark'd in each plant a talking ſpirit dwelt!"

† *Theſe lines were originally written thus:*
"Hence, ſure to charm, his early numbers flow,
Though ſtrong, yet ſweet ————
Though faithful, ſweet; though ſtrong of ſimple kind
Hence, with each theme, he bids the boſom glow,
While his warm lays an eaſy paſſage find,
Pour'd thro' each inmoſt nerve, and lull th' harmonious ear."

‡ *A blank in the manuſcript. The word* ſpacious *ſupplied by Dr Carlyle.*

of Norway, were interred in the Church of St Ouran in that iſland. There were two churches and two monaſteries founded there by St Columbus about A. D. 565. Bed. Hiſt Eccl. l. 3. *Collins has taken all his information reſpecting the weſtern iſles from Martin; from whom he may likewiſe have derived his knowledge of the popular ſuperſtitions of the Highlanders, with which this ode ſhows ſo perfect an acquaintance.*

* *The character of the inhabitants of St Kilda, as here deſcribed, agrees perfectly with the accounts given by Martin and by Macaulay, of the people of that iſland. It is the moſt weſterly of all the Hebrides, and is above* 130 *miles diſtant from the main land of Scotland.*

† *This ſtanza is more incorrect in its ſtructure than any of the foregoing. There is apparently a line wanting between this and the ſubſequent one,* In muſing hour, *&c. The deficient line ought to have rhymed with* ſcene.

The time ſhall come when I, perhaps, may tread
Your lowly glens, o'erhung with ſpreading broom,
Or o'er your ſtretching heaths by fancy led:
Then will I dreſs once more the faded bow'r
Where Jonſon ſat in Drummond's * "ſocial †" ſhade,
Or crop from Tiviot's dale each "claſſic flower,"
And mourn on Yarrow's banks "the widow'd maid ‡."
Meantime, ye Pow'rs, that on the plains which bore
The cordial youth, on Lothian's plains attend,
Where'er he dwell, on hill, or lowly muir,
To him I loſe, your kind protection lend,
And, touch'd with love like mine, preſerve my abſent friend.

* *Ben Jonſon undertook a journey to Scotland a-foot in 1619, to viſit the poet Drummond, at his ſeat of Hawthornden, near Edinburgh. Drummond has preſerved, in his works, ſome very curious heads of their converſation.*

† *A blank in the manuſcript.* Social *ſupplied by Dr Carlyle*

‡ *Both theſe lines left imperfect; ſupplied by Dr Carlyle. This laſt ſtanza bears more marks of haſtineſs of compoſition than any of the reſt. Beſides the blanks which are ſupplied by Dr Carlyle, there is apparently an entire line wanting after the ſeventh line of the ſtanza. The deficient line ought to have rhymed with* broom

LONDON.

Religion, &c

Two ſermons preached in his Majeſty's chapel at Whitehall. By T. Hayter, A. M. one of his Majeſty's preachers at Whitehall, and fellow of King's college, Cambridge. 8vo. 1s. *Cadell.*

Sermons on various ſubjects. By James Ogilvie, D. D. chaplain to Lord Forbes, curate of Egham, late rector of Weſtover pariſh in Virginia. 8vo. 6s. boards. *Murray.*

Lectures ſuppoſed to have been delivered by the author of A view of the internal evidence of the Chriſtian religion, to a ſelect company of friends. Dedicated to Edward Gibbon, Eſq. 12mo. 3s. ſewed. *Robinſons.*

A deſultory tract; conſiſting of a project for reforming the diſorderly, and aſſiſting the induſtrious and orderly poor, &c. 12mo. 4d. *Scatchard & Co.*

Hiſtory, Politics, &c.

The flowers of ancient hiſtory; comprehending, on a new plan, the moſt remarkable events, as well as characters of antiquity. 12mo. 3s. ſewed. *Kearſley.*

A full report of the ſpeech of the Rt Hon. Henry Gratton, in the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, Feb 14 1788. in the debate on tithes. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

The SLAVES: *An Elegy.*

IF late I paus'd upon the Twilight Plain
Of Fountenoy, to weep the free-born brave;
Sure Fancy now may croſs the * Weſtern Main,
And melt in ſadder pity for the Slave.

Lo! where to yon Plantation drooping goes
The Sable Herd of Human Kind, while near
Stalks a pale Deſpot, and around him throws
The ſcourge that wakes—that puniſhes the tear

O'er the far beach the mournful murmurs run,
And join the rude yell of the tumbling tide,
As faint they ply their labours in the ſun,
To feed the luxury of Britiſh Pride!

E'en at this moment, on the burning gale
Floats the weak wailing of the female tongue;
And can that ſex's ſoftneſs nought avail—
Muſt naked Woman ſhriek amid the throng?

O ceaſe to think, my ſoul! what thouſands die
By ſuicide, and toil's extreme deſpair;
Thouſands, who never rais'd to Heaven the eye,
Thouſands, who fear'd no puniſhment but there.

Are drops of blood the horrible manure
That fills with luſcious juice the teeming cane?
And muſt our fellow creatures thus endure,
For traffic vile, th' indignity of pain?

Yes, their keen ſorrows are the ſweets we blend
With the green bev'rage of our morning meal,
The while to love *meek Mercy* WE pretend,
Or for *fictitious ills* affect to feel.

Yes 'tis their anguith mantles in the bowl,
Their ſighs excite the Briton's drunken joy,
Thoſe Ignorant Suff'rers know not of a SOUL,
That *we enlightened* may its hopes deſtroy.

And there are men, who, leaning on the laws,
What they have purchas'd, claim a right to hold—
Curs'd be the tenure, curs'd its cruel cauſe—
—FREEDOM'S a dearer Property than *Gold!*

And there are men with ſhameleſs front have ſaid,
That Nature form'd the NEGROES *for diſgrace;*
That on their limbs ſubjection is diſplay'd—
The doom of ſlavery ſtampt upon their face.

* *The Atlantic.—Heſperium Mare, ſo called by the Ancients.*

Send

Send your ſtern gaze from Lapland to the Line,
And every region's natives fairly ſcan,
Their forms, their force, their faculties, combine,
And own the *vaſt Variety of Man!*

Then why ſuppoſe *Yourſelves* the choſen few
To deal Oppreſſion's poiſon'd arrows round,
To gall with iron bonds the weaker crew,
Enforce the labour and inflict the wound?

'Tis *ſordid int'reſt* guides you; bent on gain,
In profit only can ye reaſon find;
And pleaſure too—But urge no more in vain
The ſelfiſh ſubject to the Social Mind.

Ah! how can *he* whoſe daily lot is grief,
Whoſe mind is vilified beneath the rod,
Suppoſe his Maker has for him relief,
Can he believe the tongue that ſpeaks of GOD?

For when he ſees the female of his heart,
And his lov'd daughters, torn by luſt away,
His ſons, the poor inheritors of ſmart—
—*Has he Religion, think ye he could pray?*

Alas! He ſteals him from the loathſome ſhed,
What time moiſt midnight blows her venom'd breath,
And muſing how he long has toil'd and bled,
Drinks the dire balſam of conſoling death!

Haſte, haſte, ye winds, on ſwifteſt pinions fly,
Ere from this world of miſery he go,
Tell him his wrongs bedew a Nation's Eye,
Tell him, BRITANNIA *blaſhes for his woe!*

Say, that in future *Negroes ſhall be bleſt*,
Rank'd e'en as Men, and Men's juſt rights enjoy;
Be neither ſold, nor purchas'd, nor oppreſs'd,
No griefs ſhall wither, and no ſtripes deſtroy;

Say, that Fair Freedom bends her holy flight
To chear the Infant, and conſole the Sire;
So ſhall *he*, wond'ring, prove, at laſt, delight,
And in a throb of ecſtaſy expire.

Then ſhall proud Albion's Crown, where laurels twine,
Torn from the boſom of the raging ſea,
Boaſt 'midſt the glorious leaves a gem divine,
The radiant gem of Pure Humanity.

On the FIRST *of* APRIL.

NOW dawns the day to Folly ever dear,
And deem'd by her the faireſt of the year;
April's firſt morn, diſtinguiſh'd for her birth,
To Sloth ſhe gives the day, the night to Mirth;
Comes when the hooting Owls begin their flight,
For Folly keeps her holy-*day* at night.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS

SCOTLAND.

As the late election of one of the ſixteen Peers of Scotland [p. 48.], more peculiarly relates to this country, it may be proper to give a more authentic account of the ground of complaint againſt the clerks of ſeſſion who officiated upon that occaſion, and of their anſwer, than is to be found in the parliamentary debates.

The Clerks are by law obliged to call over the Union-Roll of Scots Peers at every election, and to receive the votes of all the Peers upon that roll who claim to vote either by attending perſonally or by proxy, or by ſending a ſigned liſt of the Peer or Peers for whom they vote. At the late election, a ſigned liſt, voting for Lord Cathcart, was ſent directed to the Lord Clerk Regiſter, in the name of Lord Rutherfurd, properly authenticated; and, as that title is contained in the Union-Roll, the Clerks, upon the queſtion being put to them by ſome of the Peers preſent, declared their intention of receiving the liſt. To this the Earl of Dumfries objected, and gave in a written proteſt, ſtating his objection in the following words: "That there is an expreſs reſolution of the Houſe of Lords, prohibiting and diſcharging the Lord Clerk Regiſter and his deputies from receiving the vote *of any perſon* claiming the title of Rutherfurd, till ſuch perſon ſhall have proved and made good his right to the ſaid Peerage in the Houſe of Lords," and therefore proteſted againſt the liſt being received.

Upon this proteſt being taken, the reſolution of the Houſe of Lords which it referred to, was read, and the words of it found to be, "That Alexander Rutherfurd and David Drury, or either of them, or any perſon claiming under them, be not admitted to vote by virtue of the ſaid title of Rutherfurd." So that in place of a general prohibition againſt receiving the vote *of any perſon* claiming the title of Rutherfurd, as was ſtated by the Earl of Dumfries in his proteſt, the prohibition was confined to Alexander Rutherfurd and David Drury, and perſons claiming under them; and as neither the Noble Earl who proteſted, nor any other Peer at the election, either ſaid or even inſinuated to the clerks, that the perſon claiming to vote was in any ſhape connected with Alexander Rutherfurd or David Drury, the clerks thought themſelves bound to receive the vote.

The

The Houſe of Lords have now determined, that they ought not to have done ſo. The following is a ſtate of the votes upon the queſtion. *Contents.* Dukes, Norfolk, Devonſhire, Portland. Earls, Suffolk, Sandwich, Shaftesbury, Plymouth, Scarborough, Cholmondeley, Galloway, Selkirk, Balcarras, Breadalbane, Hopetoun, Fitzwilliam. Viſc. Stormont. Lords, Teynham, Craven, Elphinſton, Kinnaird, Hay (Earl Kinnoul), Cardiff (Lord Montſtewart), Hawke, Loughborough, Rawdon.—*Not Contents.* Lord Chancellor. Earls, Winchelſea, Doncaſter (D. of Buccleugh), Morton, Radnor, Aylesbury, Strange (D. Athol). Biſhops of Bangor, Lincoln, Cheſter. Lords, Willoughby de Broke, Cathcart. Middleton, Chedworth, Sundridge (D. Argyle), Amherſt, Sydney, Heathfield.——Contents, 25;—Not-Contents, 18.

Among the many uſeful diſcoveries, both in ſcience and in arts, which diſtinguiſh the preſent age, there are few that promiſe to be more uſeful than that lately announced in the public papers, as an improvement in brewing malt liquors.

The inventor [an eminent brewer in the ſouth of Scotland,] obſerved, that in the common way of impregnating the worts with the virtues of the hops, the finer and more aromatic flavour of theſe was diſſipated in vapour, while the diſagreeable bitter quality alone remained. In conſequence of this obſervation, he deviſed a method of collecting the vapour, which he found to be principally compoſed of the eſſential oil of the plant. This oil he returned into the worts in their fermenting ſtate, and the reſult exceeded his moſt ſanguine expectations; the liquor acquired an infinitely more delicate flavour, and what is of equal importance, became beyond all compariſon leſs ſuſceptible of paſſing into the ſour ſtate, while at the ſame time, as one fourth leſs hops was requiſite on boiling the worts, their naufeous bitter quality was imparted in a proportionably ſmaller degree.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary met at Stirling, on Saturday, April 12. (Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Swinton Judges.)—— John Smart, late merchant in Falkirk, was accuſed of forging eighteen different bills in the courſe of about three months. The bills contained forty-two falſe ſubſcriptions, and were diſcounted with different banks to the amount of above 2300 l. The proof as to the firſt bill was ſo clear and concluſive, that the proſecutor did not think it neceſſary to inveſtigate any of the other forgeries, and reſtricted the libel to that bill alone. The jury found the libel as ſo reſtricted proven; and the pannel was ſentenced to be hanged at Stirling the 16th May.—James Ferguſſon, was accuſed of forging a bill for 20 l. The evidence of the principal witneſs, who was firſt examined, was ſo contrary to what was expected, that the proſecution was not farther inſiſted in; and the jury having returned a verdict not Guilty, he was diſmiſſed.—James Gilchriſt, currier in Falkirk, was indicted for forging two bills which had been diſcounted. He petitioned for baniſhment, which was, on account of ſome particular circumſtances, conſented to, and he was baniſhed from Scotland for life.—John Rankine *ſen.* merchant in Falkirk, accuſed of carrying off the two bills forged by Gilchriſt, which were afterwards deſtroyed, with the view of protecting him from the effects of the forgery, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court, who ſentenced him to two months impriſonment.

The court met at Inverary on Thurſday April 17. (Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Swinton Judges) but there was no buſineſs to come before them.

The Court met at Glaſgow, Tueſday, April 22. (Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Swinton Judges.)——Eliſabeth Bontein, indicted for child-murder, petitioned for baniſhment; to which the Advocate-depute conſented, favourable circumſtances appearing in her caſe.—James Granger, weaver in Calton, was accuſed of being an active perſon in the diſturbances and riots in Glaſgow and the neighbourhood in Auguſt and September laſt; the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted to priſon.—Margaret Cuming, for ſtealing ſeveral articles from the Houſe of John Menzies in Anderſton, petitioned for baniſhment, which was granted.—William Cochrane, for ſtealing ſome linen cloth from a field in the pariſh of Largs, petitioned for baniſhment, which was granted.—John Maxwell and Bethuel Maxwell, indicted of ſubornation of perjury, did not appear.—Duncan Cherry, weaver in the Calton of Glaſgow, Duncan M'Dougall and William Miller, late weavers in Claythorn, near Glaſgow, Peter Henny, late weaver in Beggar-row of Calton, near

near Glaſgow, and Robert Anderſon, late weaver in Glaſgow, accuſed of being concerned in the riots at Glaſgow laſt autumn, failed to appear, and ſentence of fugitation was pronounced againſt them.—John Gibſon and David Brown, both ſoldiers in the 74th regiment of foot, accuſed of theft, confeſſed their guilt, and were ſentenced to tranſportation for life, and ſeven years ſervice.—Matthew Park, weaver in Kirkpatrick, Robert Donald jun. reſiding in Glaſgow, and John Houſton, boatman in Dumbarton, were accuſed of robbery.—Donald and Houſton failed to appear, and ſentence of outlawry was pronounced againſt them; and the trial of Park could not proceed, owing to the abſence of a material witneſs, ſo that the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted for a new trial.—Allan M'Lachlan and Peter Cameron, reſidenters at Crawfordlike, near Greenock, accuſed of deforcing the officers of the revenue, alſo failed to appear, and were outlawed.—This ends the weſtern Circuit.

The Circuit court of Juſticiary was opened at Jedburgh on Saturday, April 22. by Lord Henderland and Stonefield.—Margaret Wallace, lately reſiding in Auchincraw, in the pariſh of Coldingham, and ſhire of Berwick, accuſed of child-murder, preſented a petition, praying to be baniſhed; and the Advocate-depute conſenting, ſhe was accordingly baniſhed Scotland for life.—William Davidſon, lately reſiding in Kelſo, in Roxburghſhire, accuſed of abſtracting and ſtealing a variety of bills and other vouchers from the houſe or repoſitories of Patrick Panton, writer in Kelſo, was found guilty by his own confeſſion, ordained to be publicly whipt at Jedburgh on the 29th April, at Kelſo upon the 13th of June next, and thereafter to be baniſhed Scotland for life.

The Court met at Dumfries, Friday April 18. (Lords Henderland and Stonefield Judges.)—Thomas Cuming and John M'Que, two ſailors, belonging to the ſhip Betty of Kircudbright, and William M'Clumpha at Creetown, in the pariſh of Kirkmabreck and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, accuſed of deforcing officers of the revenue, and William M'Naught, late butcher in Mennygatt, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, accuſed of horſe-ſtealing, were all outlawed for not appearing.—James Grieve weaver at Walkmill, in the pariſh of Weſterkirk and county of Dumfries, accuſed of ſheep-ſtealing, and Robert Affleck in Auchinſkeoch-mill, in the pariſh of Southwick and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, accuſed of horſe-ſtealing, were found guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged at Dumfries on the 28th of May next.—Mary Young, widow of Robert Young late ſoldier in the 83d regiment of foot, accuſed of theft, was baniſhed Scotland for life, on her own petition, with the conſent of the Advocate depute.

The Court was opened at Ayr on Wedneſday, April 23. (Lords Henderland and Stonefield Judges.)—Eliſabeth and Mary Mains, daughters of John Mains tenant in Portgill, in the pariſh of Kirkmaiden and county of Wigton, accuſed of aſſaulting and wounding John Macconnel, an officer of the cuſtoms at Stranraer, were outlawed for not appearing.—James Dunbar, keeper of the toll-bar at Manchline, was indicted for robbing John Ronald carrier there, on Oct. 18. 1785, and taking from him his pocket-book, containing about 20 l. 12 s. Sterling.—The Advocate-depute deſerted the diet againſt him *pro loco et tempore*; and he was committed to priſon upon a new warrant.—Hugh Brown maſon, James Tomlinſon flater, and Robert Manſon ſmith in Ayr, were accuſed of breaking into the cuſtomhouſe there, and ſtealing from thence ſeveral matts of tobacco. Brown and Tomlinſon were outlawed for not appearing; and the jury finding the libel againſt Manſon not proven, he was aſſoilzied *ſimpliciter*, and diſmiſſed from the bar.—This ends the ſouthern Circuit.

The Court met at Perth, on Monday, April 21. (Lords Hailes and Elkgrove Judges.)—James Bennet weaver in Kincraigie, accuſed of theft, John Reid, ſon of Alexander Reid flater in St Andrew's, accuſed of houſe-breaking and theft, and Agnes Carſtorphin in Clairmont, accuſed of child murder, were all outlawed for not appearing.—Helen Wilſon, ſpouſe of John Andrew Browning, bleacher at Cromwell-park, accuſed of theft from a printfield, judicially confeſſed her guilt. The Advocate-depute having paſſed from the concluſions inferring a capital puniſhment, ſhe is ſentenced to be tranſported beyond the ſeas for fourteen years.—Robert Aliſon ſenior, in Meckven, accuſed of houſebreaking and theft, was, upon a verdict of the jury finding the libel not proven, aſſoilzied and diſmiſſed.—Charles Graham, late ſpoonmaker at Lochgelly, accuſed

accuſed of theft, was, upon his own petition, and the conſent of the Advocate-depute, ſentenced to be baniſhed Scotland for life.

Lords Hailes and Eſkgrove opened the Court at Aberdeen on Saturday April 26 —James Shirras, late ſurgeon in Old Deer, accuſed of the murder of a child, brought forth by Iſabel Dalgardno, having failed to appear, was fugitated and outlawed.—The ſaid Iſabel Dalgardno was accuſed of the murder, or as being art and part in the murder of her own child. But the Advocate-depute deſerted the diet *ſimpliciter*, and ſhe was diſmiſſed from the bar.—John Sangſter, commonly called Rotten, ſon of John Sangſter, ſlater and chimney ſweeper in Aberdeen, and James Bonnyman, ſon of Francis Bonnyman, woolcomber in Aberdeen, accuſed of houſe-breaking and theft, alſo as being habit and repute common thieves, petitioned for tranſportation; and his Majeſty's Advocate depute having conſented, they were adjudged to be tranſported for fourteen years. It may be remarked, as a ſtrong inſtance of early depravity, that the eldeſt of theſe pannels was only about 16, and the other only 14 years of age.—John Monro, lately reſiding in Johnſhaven, and James Memiſs watch-maker there, were accuſed of houſe-breaking and ſhop-breaking, and alſo of theft from bleachfields, and alſo as being habit and repute thieves The jury returned a verdict, finding only one act of theft proven againſt each of them. They were both ſentenced to be whipped through the ſtreets of Aberdeen, upon Friday May 9. and thereafter to be baniſhed Scotland for life.—James Grant, *alias* Glaſs, accuſed of houſe breaking and theft, was found guilty by the jury, and ſentenced to be hanged at Aberdeen on Friday the 27th of June. He was recommended by the jury to the Royal mercy.

The Court was opened at Inverneſs on Saturday May 3. by Lords Hailes and Eſkgrove.— Roderick Macleod in Adderton, accuſed of houſebreaking and theft, failing to compear, was fugitated and outlawed.—Ann Macleod, from Sky, was indicted for child-murder; but the Advocate-depute deſerted the diet againſt her *ſimpliciter*, and ſhe was diſmiſſed from the bar.—Lieut. George Gordon of the 72d regiment, was accuſed of ſhooting at and wounding with a gun Kenneth Macleod, town-officer in Dornoch. It appearing that the pannel was at that time, and ſtill continues inſane, and his relations offering ſecurity to keep him in ſafe cuſtody, he was, on their giving bond to that effect, delivered over to them.— This ends the northern Circuit.

[The above are the proceedings at the ſpring circuits 1788. Our readers will find the account of the ſpring circuits 1787 in the Magazines for April and May that year; but of the autumn circuits, though printed on the Cover of the Magazine for October, (which is always cut off in the binding), there was only a ſhort abſtract given [p. 568.] Theſe trials are therefore now inſerted, in order to render our accounts of the proceedings of the circuit courts of juſticiary complete.]

The Weſtern Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Stirling on Sept. 4. 1787. by Lords Eſkgrove and Stonefield.— William Nimmo writer in Stirling, accuſed of forgery, was outlawed for not appearing, and the bail-bond granted for his appearance declared forfeited.—Robert Ferguſſon, tenant in Mills of Aithray, convicted of forging or vitiating a receipt for rent of his poſſeſſion, was ſentenced to be pilloried, and baniſhed Scotland for five years —George Robertſon ſervant at Mills of Aithray, indicted for deforcement of a meſſenger employed to execute a warrant of the ſheriff for apprehending the above mentioned R. Ferguſſon, was aſſoilzied, and diſmiſſed.

The Court met at Glaſgow Sept. 8. ſame judges.—Ann Johnſton, Alexander Macdougald, and William Murray, ſon of Charles Murray weaver in Glaſgow, accuſed of theft, having petitioned for baniſhment, were accordingly baniſhed Scotland, Johnſton for ſeven years, Macdougald for fourteen, and Murray for life.—The libel againſt Thomas Wotherſpoon, ſtocking-maker in Ardrie, and Bethie Kent his wife, for theft, was found not proven, and they were diſmiſſed.—John Darraugh weaver in Paiſley, accuſed of robbery of a man upon the ſtreet of Paiſley, aggravated by this circumſtance, that the pannel was at the time upon duty as one of the town guard, was found guilty, and condemned to be hanged at Glaſgow, upon Wedneſday Oct. 24.—Cecilia Clark, late reſidenter in Ar[illegible]n, indicted for theft, was, upon her own confeſſion, found guilty, and ſentenced to be tranſported for fourteen years, and her ſervice adjudged for ſeven.—William Waddel, chaiſe-driver to Andrew Stir-

ling of Drumpellier, Esq; indicted for killing a boy, by driving his master's carriage over him, was found guilty. The jury, on account of some alleviating circumstances, recommended him to the favour of the court, who sentenced him to be imprisoned two months.—Isabel Maclean, widow of Henry Small shoemaker in Glasgow, was indicted for murdering her husband. The libel being found not proven by the jury, she was dismissed from the bar. From the proof, it appeared that the deceased had been in the habit of beating and abusing his wife in a very cruel manner; but it did not appear that any hurts received by him in the scuffle with his wife were the cause of his death.

The Court was opened at Inverary, Sept. 15. by Lords Eskgrove and Stonefield; but there was no business to come before them.

The Southern Circuit Court was opened at Ayr on Thursday Sept. 13. by Lords Hailes and Braxfield.——Alexander Dalziel, son of Alexander Dalziel in Wigton, employed in the post-office there, accused of abstracting a packet containing a note of the Bank of England for 100l. and two bills of exchange, the one for 52l. and the other for 49l. was fugitate for not appearing to stand trial.—Janet Macguffog in Wigton, accused of child-murder, and Robert Love, lately residing at Dalry, in Ayrshire, accused of horse-stealing, were also fugitated for not appearing.—Duncan Montgomery, prisoner in the tolbooth of Ayr, accused of breaking into the house of Hugh Henderson at Cnoriesshill, in the parish of Kirkmichael, and stealing therefrom a book, entitled, *Grace abounding to the Chief of Sinners, by Mr John Bunyan*, in which was a promissory note of Hunter's and Co. for 33l. Sterling, and also stealing some other articles of very small value, was, upon his own petition, transported for life.—James Macnab, a young man from Ireland, was found guilty of horse-stealing, and condemned to be executed on Oct. 19.—James Marshall, Andrew Crawford, John Ure, and John Barre, all weavers in Dalry, were indicted for assaulting and maltreating George Mathie carter in Saltcoats; but in consideration of particular circumstances, the diet against them was deserted *pro loco et tempore*.—Marshall and Crawford were also indicted for assaulting Alexander Paton in Hillend, and breaking one of his arms, and likewise striking his wife who came to his assistance. They confessed the crime; but on account of their youth and former good character, the jury recommended them to mercy; and they were sentenced to six weeks imprisonment, and to find caution in 10l. each, to keep the peace for two years.

The Court met at Dumfries, Sept. 19. (the same Judges).——Edgar Wright in Amisfield town, accused of an assault and battery; Robert Boyd, late prisoner in the tolbooth of Dumfries, accused of theft; and William M'Kill, late in Corse, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, accused of forging a bill of 20l. upon John Grierson of Corse; were all fugitated for not appearing.—James Leitch alias Leith, late in Flilarg, in the parish of Girthon, a boy about fourteen years of age, accused of breaking into the house of Alexander Heughan in Boreland, and stealing sundry articles, confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to 14 days imprisonment, to be whipped through the streets of Dumfries, and to banishment for life.—Henry Riddel, prisoner in the tolbooth of Dumfries, accused of horse-stealing, also confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to transportation for life, and his service adjudged for seven years.

Lord Braxfield opened the Court at Jedburgh, on Monday Sept. 24 ——John Booklefs, tenant in Nether Byres mill, in the parish of Ayton, and county of Berwick, was accused of robbing, or forcing from Thomas French, tenant in Swinton Bridgend, by putting him in fear of his life, a bill of 11l. 2s. due by Booklefs to French. Booklefs had desired French to call at his house for payment of the debt, and had, when there, taken him into a room, and threatened to shoot him with a pistol, unless he would deliver up the bill with a receipt for the contents, which he accordingly did. The jury brought him in *guilty*.—Janet Wallace, a vagrant beggar, accused of stealing a number of linens, &c. from a green at Garwellfoot, confessed her guilt. Booklefs and she were sentenced to be whipt, and banished Scotland for life.

The Northern Circuit Court was opened at Inverness, on Thursday, Sept. 20. by Lord Henderland.——Margaret M'Kinnon, spouse to John M'Donald, changekeeper in Armadale, in the parish of Slate and county of Inverness, found guilty of setting fire to the storehouse of a boat-builder in Armadale, was sentenced

ſentenced to be tranſported for life, and her ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.—John Loban, James Milne, Jean Milne and Helen Gillice, all in the united pariſhes of Bohram and Dundurcus and county of Elgin, were accuſed of riotouſly and unlawfully preventing the unroofing the church of Dundurcus, belonging to the Earl of Findlater, which had been ſome years ago ſuppreſſed by a decree of the Supreme Court, and annexed to that of Rothes. The jury found Helen Gillice and John Loban guilty; but found the libel not proven againſt James and Jean Milnes, who were aſſoilzied. Helen Gillice was ſentenced to be impriſoned for three months, and baniſhed Scotland for ſeven years; and John Loban to be impriſoned for one month, and to find caution in 300 merks Scots for his good behaviour for three years.—Evan Cameron, tackſman of Carnoſs, John Cameron his ſon, John M'Eachrane in Balechilieſh, Annabella or Neps Stewart, reſidenter there, and Donald M'Pherſon, tenant in Carnoſs, all in the pariſh of Kilmake and county of Inverneſs, were accuſed of deforcing a meſſenger. The laſt four were outlawed for not appearing, and the diet againſt M'Pherſon was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*.

Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Henderland opened the Court at Aberdeen on Thurſday, Sept. 27.——John Paul, day-labourer in Huntly, accuſed of ſtealing twenty-ſix ſheep, was found guilty by his own confeſſion;—and Peter Young and Jean Wilſon, accuſed of ſhop-breaking, were found guilty. Paul and Young were ſentenced to be hanged at Aberdeen, Nov. 16. But Jean Wilſon being pregnant, ſhe was ſentenced to be hanged at Aberdeen upon Aug. 9. 1788.—Andrew Black butcher in Portſoy, William Gray ſon of James Gray butcher there, and Alexander Scott, a paſſenger on board the Margaret of Gardenſton, lying in the harbour of Portſoy, accuſed of deforcing officers of the revenue, were outlawed for not appearing.—John Burns and Alexander Peters, late ſervants to John Adams innkeeper in Aberdeen, who were to have been tried for picking a gentleman's pocket, who lodged in the inn, and ſtealing 153l. Sterling, owing to the abſence of ſome material witneſſes who reſide in England, were recommitted to priſon upon a new warrant.—Anne or Agnes Brown, accuſed of picking pockets, and of being habit and repute a thief, was found guilty, and ſentenced to be whipt, Oct. 12. and tranſported for ſeven years.—William Fraſer, late merchant in Turriff, accuſed of forging two bills for 3l. Sterling each, was found guilty, and ſentenced to be tranſported for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.—William Bartlett, private ſoldier in the 7th regiment of foot, accuſed of murder or culpable homicide, was found guilty of culpable homicide, tranſported for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.—John Fraſer, in Milton of Auchingoul, in the pariſh of Inverkeithny, accuſed of ſtealing thread from a bleachfield, was found guilty, by his own confeſſion, and ſentenced to tranſportation for fourteen years.

The Court met at Perth, on Wedneſday, Oct. 3. (Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Henderland Judges.)——The libels againſt Thomas Rattray, Eſq; of Dalrulzian, for diſturbing divine ſervice in the church of Kirkmichael, on Sunday, Nov. 13. 1785; and againſt Alexander Miller wright in Perth, for culpable homicide, were found not proven, and they were diſmiſſed.—Thomas Smyth, ſome time reſiding at the Mill of Brighty, and lately reſiding in Dundee, was accuſed of firing at and wounding George Hunter; but the diet was deſerted againſt him *pro loco et tempore*.—John Morriſon, accuſed of ſtealing a horſe from John Stirling farmer at Stonybrae, in the pariſh of Tullyallan;—James Lawſon alias Ronaldſon, accuſed of ſtealing from James Eadie merchant in Dunblane ſeveral articles of wearing apparel;—James Slovewright, late ſervant to David Huckſton farmer at Coathill, in the pariſh of Lunan, accuſed of ſtealing a watch, and ſome ſmall articles;—and David Hutton, accuſed of ſtealing twelve ſhirts from a green near Kirkaldy; were all found guilty by their own confeſſion, and ſentenced to be tranſported for life, and their ſervices adjudged for ſeven years.—George Miller, in Greenordie, and John Adam miller at Mill of Lower, in the pariſh of Forfar, accuſed of deforcing revenue-officers, were found guilty. Miller was ſentenced to pay a fine of 30 l. Sterling, and to be impriſoned three months; Adam to pay a fine of 20l. and to be impriſoned ſix months; and they are likewiſe ordained to find ſecurity in 500 merks Scots each, to keep the peace for three years from their liberation.

BANK-

BANKRUPTS.

March 31. Alexander Williamſon, merchant in Dundee.

April 3. James and George Rogers, merchants in Anſtruther-Eaſter, as partners and as individuals.

4. William Badenach, merchant in Dundee.

8. Thomas and George Colvins & Co diſtillers at Underwood; and Thomas and George Colvins, and John Shiells, merchants in Glaſgow; and Robert Colquhoun junior, diſtiller at Underwood, as copartners and individuals.

8. Colvins and Co. merchants in Glaſgow; and Thomas and George Colvins and John Shiells as copartners and individuals.

11. John May & Son, merchants in Paiſley.

16. Alexander Monteath, merchant at Carron-ſhore.

16. John Kevan in Chapelroſſan.

17. Andrew Baird, merchant in Egleſham.

19. William Brown glover in Glaſgow.

21. Alexander Gilchriſt ſenior, tanner in Falkirk, and Alexander Gilchriſt junior, merchant there.

24. James Baird, ſoap-manufacturer at Portſburgh, near Edinburgh.

MARRIAGES.

March 31. At Glaſgow, Mr William Parker, merchant in Kilmarnock, to Miſs Agnes Paterſon, daughter of the late William Paterſon of Brachead, Eſq;

31. At Ayr, Mr Peter Lockhart, merchant, to Miſs Margaret Macneight, eldeſt daughter of Patrick Macneight, Eſq; of Barns.

April 4. At Edinburgh, Roderick Macneil of Barra, Eſq; to Miſs Jean Cameron, daughter of Ewen Cameron of Faſkern, Eſq;

8. At Roſebank, near Montroſe, William Henderſon, Eſq; of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Henrietta Smith, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Smith, Eſq; of Roſebank.

12. At London, by ſpecial licence, the Earl of Dundonald, to Mrs Mayne.

14. By ſpecial licence, at the Dowager Lady Shaftesbury's, Groſvenor-ſquare, London, Charles Stort, Eſq; M. P. for Bridport, Dorſetſhire, to the Rt Hon. Lady Mary Anne Aſhley, only daughter of the late Earl of Shaftesbury.

14. At Goldielee, Lieut. Francis Love Beckford, of the 1ſt dragoon guards, to Mrs Lloyd, widow of Richard Bennet Lloyd, Eſq;

18. At Edinburgh, George Robertſon Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Scot of Benholm.

22. At London, Henry Read, Eſq; of Crowood, in Wiltſhire, to Miſs Edmonſtone, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonſtone of Duntreath, Bt.

22. At Ayr, Mr Robert Liget, merchant, to Miſs Barrel Aliſon.

23. At Glaſgow, Mr John Swanſton, merchant, to Miſs Agnes Lang daughter of the late Mr William Lang merchant there.

BIRTHS.

March 26. At Coll Mrs Maclean of Coll, of a ſon.

Aranjuez March 29. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Aſturias, of a Prince. *Lond. Gaz.*

April 15. At London, the Widow of the late celebrated Athenian Stewart, of a ſon.

17. At London, the Counteſs of Cavan, of a ſon.

23. Mrs Sandilands of Nuthill, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

June 4. 1787. At Walaujhjauhbad, the Hon. Col. George Mackenzie (brother-german to Lord Macleod) of his Majeſty's 71ſt regiment, commandant of the 2d brigade.

July 15. At Calcutta, in Bengal, John Wedderburne, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, eldeſt ſon of the late Robert Wedderburne, Eſq; of Pearſie.

Aug. 1. At Bombay, John Blakeman, Eſq; Phyſician-General.

Oct. 14. At Madraſs, Mr Daniel Ruſſell, ſon of John Ruſſell, Eſq; clerk to the ſignet.

Jan. 15. 1788. At Jamaica, Mr Patrick Hamilton, ſon of the late Rev. Dr John Hamilton, one of the miniſters of Glaſgow.

18. At Gibraltar, Mrs Jean Pringle, wife of Lt-Col Pringle, commanding engineer there, and daughter of the late Col Balneavis of Kirkland.

19. At Liſbon, Mrs Captain Skene, eldeſt daughter of James Moriſon of Naughton, Eſq.

25. At Dorcheſter, where he had been ſettled as a phyſician 50 years, in his 74th year, William Cuming, M. D. F. S. A. and one of the ſenior fellows of the Royal College of Edinburgh. He was ſon of James Cuming, an eminent merchant in Edinburgh.

28. Aged 81, the Rev. Mr Charles Weſley, brother of the celebrated Mr John Weſley; the joint founders of the ſect called Methodiſts.

31. At London, the Rt Hon. Suſannah Lady Viſcounteſs Vane, relict of Charles Viſcount Vane of the kingdom of Ireland.

31. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, Mrs Bethia Birnie, relict of Dr Charles Alſton, profeſſor of botany in the univerſity of Edinburgh.

Lately, at Prohlis, a village at a little diſtance from Dreſden, while engaged in deep ſtudy, the celebrated Sieur Paiſch. He was one of the greateſt aſtronomers of this age. In 1783 he diſcovered a comet, which procured him the thanks of the Royal Society of London, with whom he correſponded.

April 2. At Leithe, Mrs Marjory Rattray, eldeſt

eldest daughter of James Rattray of Craighall, Esq; and spouse of Mr John Ogilvie of Wester Leitsie.

3. At London, Robert Selby, Esq; of Bonnyhaugh

3. At Harvieston, Mrs Cranston of Dewar.

3 In Galloway Mrs Susan Muir, daughter of the late William Muir of Cassencary, Esq;

4 At Framlingham, in Suffolk, aged 107, Mrs Anne Butler, a maiden lady. She was formerly Maid of Honour to Queen Anne, and a relation of the Duke of Ormond's, on whose disgrace she retired to the above town

5. At Dunfermline, in the 73d year of his age, and 44th of his ministry the Rev. Mr Thomas Fernie, one of the ministers of Dunfermline.

7 At Edinburgh, Henry Brown, son of Mr Brown of Elliston.

7 At Know, Thomas Turnbull, Esq; of Know.

8 At Dumfries, Mr John Dickson, late Provost of that place.

8. At Dumfries, Lady Grierson, relict of Sir Gilbert Grierson of Lagg, Bt.

8 At Bath, aged 65, the Rt Hon. Richard Rigby, M. P. for Tavistock, late paymaster-general of the forces

10 At Edinburgh, the Rt Hon. Jane Dowager Countess of Hopetoun, ~~daughter of Robert Oliphant of Rossie, Esq~~; and wife to the late Earl.

10. At Edinburgh, Miss Elisabeth Mackay, daughter of the late Hon George Mackay

11 At Prestonpans, Alexander Ramsay, Esq; of Burnrigg.

12 At Dumfries, in his 70th year, Walter Riddell of Glenriddell, Esq;

12. At Glasgow, Mrs Agnes Bogle, spouse of Mr George Hamilton merchant in that city.

14 At Whitside, in the county of Linlithgow, Robert Durham, Esq; of Boghead.

14 At his seat at Hinton St George, county of Somerset, aged 78, Vere Poulett, 3d Earl Poulett He is succeeded by his son John Viscount Hinton.

14 At his seat at Elvetham, Hants, aged 71, Sir Henry Calthorpe, the senior K B. He was created K B. May 28 1744

15 At Corstorphin, Mrs Clerk, widow of Dugald Clerk of Braleckan, Esq;

15 At Canaan-house, Mrs Mosman, widow of John Mosman of Canaan, Esq;

16. At Edinburgh, Mr Duncan Robertson, merchant in Leith

16 At London, in her 88th year, Mrs Delany widow of Dr Delany, Dean of Down, in Ireland She was niece to George Granville Lord Lansdowne, and was remarkable for the neatness and elegance of her cut-paper work. She was married 62 years ago, to Dr Delany, the intimate friend of Dean Swift, whose writings and character he so ably defended against the attacks of Lord Orrery. Her character is drawn in a very amiable light in Swift's Literary Correspondence; and it was in consequence of her marriage, that Swift wrote that humorous ballad, which is now become almost technical in the nursery, of "O my kitten, my kitten, and, ho! my kitten my deary."

19. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Johnston, daughter of Mr Johnston of Lathrisk.

19. At London, Lord Viscount Kilcoursie, son of the Earl of Cavan.

22 At Knightsbridge, Sir Charles Philip Jennings, Bt, by whose death the title becomes extinct

Lately, at Dissington, in her 85th year, Mrs Sarah Crosthwaite, wife of Capt. John Crosthwaite. They had been married 65 years, and had 9 children, 26 grandchildren, 24 great-grandchildren, and 1 great-great-grandchild.

Lately, at Brussels, in his 54th year, the Baron de Hugbert Seigneur of Kruyningen. He was nearly related to the Trevor family, and uncle to the present Lord Viscount Hampden.

Lately, at London, Mr Cain Adams, attorney, of Dean-street Soho. It is remarkable, that this gentleman's father, mother, and 31 brothers and sisters, were buried in the Chapel-yard of St Anne's Soho, where he, the last of the family, was also interred.

Lately, at London, in her 75th year, Madam Rollan. She was a principal dancer on Covent Garden stage, so far back as 54 years ago and followed that profession, by private teaching, to the last year of her life. She had so much celebrity in her day, that having one evening sprained her ancle, no less an actor than Quin was ordered by the manager to make an apology to the audience for her not appearing in the dance. Quin, who looked upon all dancers "as the mere garnish of the stage," at first demurred; but being threatened with a forfeiture, he growlingly came forward, and in his coarse way thus addressed the audience:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I am desired by the manager to inform you, that the dance intended for this night is obliged to be postponed, on account of Mademoiselle Rollan having dislocated her ancle: I wish it had been her neck, the b—ch."

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

April 9. to invest the Duke of Dorset and Duke of Northumberland, with the ensigns of the most ancient and most noble order of the Garter.

Also to appoint Dr John Douglas Bishop of Carlisle Register of the order.

15.

Sister to the Earl Lever

15. to recommend to the precentor and chapter of the cathedral church of St David's, the Rev. Samuel Horsley LL. D to be by them elected Bishop of St David's, that see being void by the translation of the Rt Rev. Edward Smallwell, late Bishop thereof, to the see of Oxford.

Whitehall, April 23. The Duke of York has been pleased to appoint Dr Benjamin Mosely, Physician to his Royal Highness, and his household.

War-Office, Dublin Castle, April 2.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Thomas Kirkman, Esq; to be Deputy Fort-Major of Duncannon fort.

War-office, April 5.

71st foot: Brev. Lt-Col. John Elphinston, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice George Mackenzie, deceased. Capt. David Baird, to be Major, vice William Elphinston.

Brev. Lt-Col. Alexander Ross, to be Adjutant-General to his Majesty's forces in the East Indies, vice John Gratton.

War-office, April 19.

1st troop of horse guards: Second Lieut. and Lt-Col. John Drouly to be first Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel, vice James D'Auvergne, who retires. Corn. and Maj. Henry Read, to be Second Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Drouly; Guid. and Maj. Thomas Roberts, to be Cornet and Major, vice Henry Read; Exempt and Capt. Stephen Poyntz, to be Guidon and Major, vice Thomas Roberts.

War-office, April 26.

2d troop of horse guards: Corn. and Maj. William John Arabin to be second Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel, vice John Farnaby, who retires. Ditto, Guid. and Maj. John Lemon to be Cornet and Major, vice William John Arabin. Ditto Exempt and Capt. W. Fletcher Gafon to be Guidon and Major, vice John Lemon.

1st troop of horse grenadier guards: Capt. John Robinson to be Major, vice Samuel Haynes, who retires.

Capt Lloyd Hill, of the 1st foot guards, to be Tower Major of the Tower of London, vice John Shrimpton, deceased.

India Promotions

W. Augustus Brooke, Esq; Collector of Shaward and the other districts lying to the south of the Ganges, and westward of the Soare.

Thomas Law, Esq. Collector of Bahar and such districts as are situated to the south of the Ganges, and eastward of the Soare.

Robert Bathurst, Esq; Collector of Tirhoot.

Archibald Montgomery, Esq; Collector of Sircar Saner.

The above arrangements are to take place on the 25th Bhadon, or 8th September next.

The Hon. Lockhart Gordon is appointed to the station of Judge Advocate General, vacant by the death of Lieutenant Henry Percy Monck. *Calcutta Gaz. Aug.* 16 1787.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, May 2.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23s. 6d.	23s. 0d	22s. 6d.
Barley,	16s. 6d.	16s 0d	15s. 6d.
Oats,	14s. 0d.	13s. 6d	13s. 0d.
Peafe,	13s 0d.	12s. 6d.	12s. 0d.

Edinburgh, May 2. Oat-meal, 11½ d. Bear-meal, 8½ d Peafe-meal, 8½ d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for April.

Burial places	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yefter's,	23	34	57
Weft-kirk, -	28	25	53
Canongate, -	11	18	29
Calton, - -	24	15	39
Total,	86	92	178

Age.		Diseases, &c.	No
		Aged — —	20
Under	2 62	Bowelhive — —	14
Between 2 &	5 16	Cancer — —	1
5 &	10 12	Childbed — —	3
10 &	20 7	Chincough — —	10
20 &	30 13	Conſumption —	54
30 &	40 10	Dropſy — —	2
40 &	50 10	Fever — —	29
50 &	60 11	Fits — — —	1
60 &	70 22	Killed by falls, &c.	2
70 &	80 10	Meaſles —	4
80 &	90 5	Palſy — — —	2
90 &	100	Rheumatiſm —	1
	—	Smallpox — —	6
	178	Stillborn — —	8
		Suddenly — —	1
		Teething — —	15
Decreaſed	23	Vomiting and purging	1
		Water in head —	4

PRICES OF STOCKS, April 16.

Bank Stock, ſhut, 172¼ a ½ ex div.
New 4 per cent. 1777, ſhut, 94⅜ a ½ a ⅝ ex div.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 113¾ a ½.
3 per cent. red. ſhut. 74⅝ a ¾ ex div.
3 per cent. con. 75½ a ⅝.
Long Ann ſhut 22⅛ ex div.
Ann 1778, ſhut, 13½ ex div.
India Bonds, 88 s prem.

April 28.

Bank Stock, 173½ a 172¾.
New 4 per cent. 1777. ſhut, 94½ a ¼ a ⅜ a ½.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 113 ⅞ a ⅝.
3 per cent. red. 74 ¾ a ¼
3 per cent. con 75½ a ⅝ a ¼.
Long Ann. 22 ⅛.
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13. 7-16ths a ⅜.
India Bonds, 84 s. prem.
Iriſh Tickets, 7 l. 4 s.
Prizes, ¾ diſc.